

jAustralian Manifest - Shifting the Overton Window

A new approach to economics, politics, money, government and law

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Chapter 1. About the Author



I was born in Perth Western Australia in 1937, attended state school until I was 13 and then Scotch College until I was 16. During those latter years I was captain of the swimming team and stroke of the first eight. I also was in the crew of a cadet dingy that represented WA in the Australian sailing championships. I was a poor scholastic achiever but enjoyed carpentry where I made myself a wardrobe, a chest of drawers and a couple of surf skis. The day I left school the maths master congratulated me on having left Ian Warner last in the class.

My first job was with a Chartered Accountant's office where I was required to complete a correspondence course which cost me 20% of my weekly pay that was then four pounds three shillings and sixpence. My father instructed me to pay half to my mother for housekeeping, leaving me with about six shillings to pay for my bus fares, entry to the swimming baths, coaching plus membership of WA University rowing club. To make some extra cash I got a night job pumping petrol at a local service station at which I undertook my accounting studies between serving customers. During those years and thereafter I maintained my interest in rowing and sailing, progressing from river racing to coastal ocean racing yachts, always owned by others. For something like 8 years I crewed on 3 of Rolly Tasker's yachts all named Siska in every WA coastal race - Bunbury, Geraldton and Albany plus about 4 Sydney Hobart races for which we had to sail from and back to Fremantle, a 12 day trip each way. The Southern Ocean is not for the feint hearted. In 1972 I crewed with Alan Bond on Apollo in the American Onion Patch series out of New York and Rhode Island culminating in the Newport Rhode Island to Bermuda race of 860 miles, the last two days of which was in a force 3 hurricane. Structural damage was repaired in Bermuda and 10 days later we competed in the Trans-Atlantic race to Spain. Ben Lexon designed Apollo to race on Port Philip Bay!

I discontinued my accountancy job and studies after a couple of years and then I tried real estate for a year or so but I also lost interest in that as a future. I then completed a course on importing and exporting, knowledge that I thought would one day come to be useful and it did. Then at age 18 all males were required to do national service of 3 months for the army or air force and 6 months if one chose the navy. I chose the navy and was assigned to the crew of the HMAS Junee a minesweeper. The other half of our intake was assigned to the Fremantle also a minesweeper. None of us had any knowledge of radiation and the British military used us as guinea pigs. We were ashore at Onslow during the Monte Bello atomic testing, the Fremantle was much closer and I think some of that crew actually went onto the island after the blast. Fifty years later we tried to organise a reunion of the 300 national servicemen from both ships but as far as we could determine there were only about 10 alive. I wondered if the radiation to which we were subjected was the reason for my inability to have children and again later I came close to death from cancer in my throat. Then I was diagnosed with a second dose of cancer which oncologists said was not able to be treated. I had read that cancer can be

starved into remission so I set about on a strict paleo diet of grass-fed meat, fruit, vegetables, nuts, seeds and kefir. I made sure to avoid all forms of sugar. It worked, my seemingly incurable cancer retreated and stayed in remission for a couple of years when my oncologist announced that he may be able to irradiate the cancer with a new method. After daily doses over 6 months the effort was successful. But ever since I have maintained a paleo diet, albeit with a few transgressions. In 2024 I was informed that the HMAS Fremantle was still so radioactive that it was worthless as scrap so the navy towed it out to the west of Rottnest Island and scuttled it.

After I had completed my national service, I decided to enrol in what was called the permanent reserve during which time I did an officer training course at HMAS Cerberus Victoria, later attending evening courses at HMAS Leeuwin Fremantle and an annual cruise on a destroyer. On Anzac Day I marched with the officers of RAN in our formal white uniforms. I felt very patriotic and proud. Then came the Suez Crisis, I never knew what the "crisis" was all about and I never thought to enquire, but the fact that someone had blocked the canal by sinking one or more ships and that I was a pretty good free diver I volunteered to help. As it turned out the crisis was short-lived and England and Israel's efforts to steal the canal from Egypt were thwarted.

Back in the real world I next tried insurance as a career working for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and doing the requisite courses and exams by correspondence at night. It was at this stage of my life that I seemed to start developing critical thinking abilities, always figuring out better ways to do things. My father for whom I had little respect had resigned his position as manager of the Pearl Insurance Company and bought into an insurance agency run by Alec Greg, son in law of Richard Noble an old-style real estate agent with connections in London that included the Commonwealth Bank, Colonial Sugar Refinery and Imperial Chemical Industries among others. The new company was to be an insurance broker named Noble Gregg & Seale Pty Ltd. My then view of the insurance broking industry in Australia was that brokers were either agents of underwriting syndicates at Lloyds of London or agents of an insurance company in Australia. I had a better idea which I shared with my father who agreed the new broking company would change the modus operandi to reflect my idea which was to reverse the concept of agency. Instead of acting as agents for Lloyds underwriting syndicates or a local insurance company we would act as agent for the insureds. I would resign my job at the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and buy a share of Noble Greg and Seale on time payment. The new concept was a roaring success and we expanded our client base rapidly, many clients had operations in other states and we desperately needed to be there to service their needs. The explosive growth of the company was not only because of the new modus operandi; it was also because I found other better ways to do things. Here's a few early examples:

- With regard to the insurance clauses in the standard building contract of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and the Master Builders Association there was a requirement for the builder to insure the finished value. The builder would sub-contract probably 80% to subcontractors who in turn were also required to insure to the full value of their sub-contracted works. This created

unnecessary multiplication, cost and confusion as to which insurer was to pay a claim. The issue also multiplied the need to effect public liability insurance and sometimes performance bonds. My solution was that our broking company would arrange a comprehensive all risks policy including liability insurance for all parties – the proprietor, builder and sub-contractors, and to achieve this I re-wrote the relevant clauses in the standard conditions of contract. That simple common-sense idea steered to our company something half of all building projects in WA for many years until I was cheated by my father and a co-director of my share of the company and sacked.

- With regard to the fishing industry, starting with the WA rock lobster section, insurance cost for the boats was prohibitively expensive. Lloyds of London had a monopoly; there was no market in Australia. The boats were breaking loose from their coastal anchorages during the fishing season. I dived on some of those moorings and found that fishermen were mousing their shackle pins with copper wire. This would set up electrolysis causing the pin to work loose and the boat to drift ashore onto the rocks. So, with that knowledge I arranged for all the various companies that had processing factories to include their own vessels as well as those independently owned by contractors to participate in fleet policies that I arranged with several Australian insurers. By substituting monel for copper wire and requiring a minimum standard of coastal moorings, losses were minimised and I was able to undercut Lloyds by more the 25%.
- All companies involved in the rock lobster fishery were also involved in prawn trawling and processing so it was a natural progression that our client base expanded to include all the WA, NT and SA prawn fisheries.
- There was a third aspect common in both the lobster industry and the prawn industry for which I provided a solution. The problem was that insurance for on land stocks of product were subject to different policies and laws from those at sea. This necessitated different types of policies and sums insured for each category. This situation was further complicated by fluctuating values at risk at any given stage of production and sale, whether the product was from freezer boats that stayed at sea for weeks at a time and those delivering their catch daily to the shore-based processing factory. The problem was how to achieve adequate insurance coverage at all locations without paying for cover on stock that wasn't there. All the policies I reported on from prospective new clients were split between fire and deterioration due to machinery breakdown for land-based product and none provided cover on the fishing boats or in the case of the Abrolhos Islands the catch on the carrier boats to Geraldton. I solved the multi-faceted problem by issue of a single marine cargo policy endorsed to extend cover against all risks whilst ashore, in transit or storage anywhere in Australia. The sum insured was based on the maximum probable loss at any single event or location and the premium was based on estimated annual turnover and adjusted at year end to have regard to actual turnover. That commonsense idea guaranteed that we enjoyed a virtual monopoly which had knock-on benefits for our clients.

I made my father a multi-millionaire, he divorced my mother and hooked up with an American woman half his age who instead of looking after him in old age as he hoped, she became a hopeless alcoholic and her daughter flew in to bring her back to the US taking half my father's estate with her.

For 30 years I trusted my insurance colleagues and twice I was double crossed firstly by my father and a co-director and on the second occasion by a state manager. After this second hit, I declared bankruptcy and that was the end of my insurance career. I was devastated but in retrospect it was the best outcome.

Applying critical thinking I accomplished many things mostly with a few friends:

1. I established a business for referrals of export opportunities. Clients in Australia would pay \$25 per month which they recouped in full from the Government export incentive grant scheme. I then used those funds to pay for a shared office and staff in Beirut that was engaged in getting opportunities to quote on West Asia projects. We had considerable success; the largest was a turn-key project designing and building the Bagdad University and its associated Hospital. But before it was finished Israel attacked Beirut and our office building and the US later destroyed the Bagdad University and Hospital in its so-called war on terror after the 9/11 false flag;
2. In Perth I transformed a non-profitable coffee shop into a folk singing centre where Andrés Segovia and the Perth symphony orchestra performed along with local folk singers;
3. I started what was the forerunner to the Dan Murphy liquor stores with Gold Star Stores;
4. I started a chain of cook your own barbecue restaurants, the first was in Fremantle;
5. I financed, built and directed the Matilda a 300-seat haute cuisine restaurant on the banks of the Swan River in Western Australia;
6. I authored the first guide to the wineries and vineyards of Western Australia;
7. I represented many of the wineries of WA as a wine broker showing their wines in London and Harare;
8. I was the first to sell and promote wines on videotex, the forerunner to the internet;
9. In the Perth hills I created a 10-acre vineyard from a bush block complete with roads, dam, pumping and irrigation facility;
10. I was employed as the economic developer officer for the Warren Blackwood district that included Manjimup, Nannup, Pemberton, Bridgetown and Boyup Brook shires and part of my plan was to establish the area as a recognised viticultural area for production of high-quality wine;
11. I purchased the abandoned research station of the WA Department of Agriculture in Manjimup with a long-term plan to establish a new viticultural district with a co-operative winery on the property. The operation was intended to revitalise the local farmers who had been devastated by government malpractice and failure to use common sense. The first by causing Japan to ban the import of Australian beef due to organochlorine contamination and the other by allowing import of New Zealand apples which introduced blackspot in the

local apple and pear orchards causing them to be quarantined. The third punch that floored the local farmers was the introduction of a potato chip factory that soon relocated to Tasmania where they could source potatoes, presumably for a lower price. My damage control plan was to have the State fund or at least provide bank guarantees to horticulturalists that switched to viticulture. But the corrupt Brian Burke government's reaction was to sack me as economic development advisor described above and the local farmers got nothing. Our cool store was sabotaged at the direction of the local Loyal Orange Lodge so we sold up and relocated to Melbourne;

12. In Melbourne I teamed up with Citizens Electoral Councils which was a front for the US LaRouche outfit which did excellent research but to my dismay I discovered it to be what we now describe as "controlled opposition" which does little else than bleed money and time from their supporters. So, I wasn't surprised when I was sacked for being 'fair dinkum';
13. I with two colleagues who were similarly treated we went on to establish the David Syme Foundation where I wrote a booklet about banking with draft legislation for an infrastructure bank. I also edited a correspondence course and 12 books on dirigisme, economics and politics and marketed the course nationally;
14. We then established an executive committee to advance the themes described in our publications with the 700 + students as core members and candidates. However, within two months I recognised its ranks had been infiltrated with controlled opposition troublemakers backed by the CIA, GCHQ and the Jesuits so without warning I shut the operation down.

Since then, I considered myself as retired and for the past two decades I have devoted my time to learning about how the world works, and having achieved that, I decided to oppose the notion of a one world government under the United Nations Organisation controlled by the Rothschild banking cabal. Buckminster Fuller impressed me with his statement; *"You never change things by fighting the existing reality. To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete"*. And that's the basis of my plan for Australia that you are about to read.

The writings of [Thomas Paine](#) have been a great influence on my life. On economics authors such as [Henry Carey](#) and [Friedrich List](#) and more recently, [Michael Hudson](#) have been my mentors. [Joachim Hagopian](#), [Jacob Nordangard](#) and [Mark Keenan](#) have exposed the evil acts and plans of Deep State. National leaders who I admire are [John F Kennedy](#) who in his inaugural speech spoke of the need for all Americans to be active citizens. *"Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."* He also asked the nations of the world to join together to fight what he called the "common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself." I hope Australians will follow that advice. Others leaders I admire include [Otto von Bismarck](#), [Charles de Gaulle](#), [Muammar Gaddafi](#), [Vladimir Putin](#) and [Mahatma Ghandi](#).

Authors and investigative journalists whose works I consider to have contributed greatly to human enlightenment include [Dean Henderson](#), [F. William Engdahl](#) and [Whitney Web](#).

People I despise are those who think they control the world, particularly the Rothschild cabal ***“Let me issue and control a nation's money and I care not who writes the laws”***. Mayer Amschel Rothschild. After reading that I set about planning ways to disrupt that evil statement and I'm now pleased to have contrived and documented a plan to achieve those ends. I hope you will join me in their implementation.

Or how's this:

“We are grateful to the Washington Post, the New York Times, Time Magazine and other great publications whose directors have attended our meetings and respected their promises of discretion for almost 40 years. It would have been impossible for us to develop our plan for the world if we had been subjected to the lights of publicity during those years. But the world is now more sophisticated and prepared to march towards a world government. The supernational sovereignty of an intellectual elite and world bankers is surely preferable to the national auto-determination practiced in past centuries.” David Rockefeller.

It has been quite a journey and I have to thank a very large number of individuals who have self-published the results of their investigations on similar themes. I now know why the corporate media cartel of 6 companies will never tell the truth; I also know why our elected parliamentarians rarely implement their advertised policy objectives, and how we the people are controlled by multiple mechanisms.

What you are about to read is the result of 10 years of research of ways and means to be free and defeat the evil megalomaniacs running the show.

I understand that many will at first think my plans and proposals are extreme, but what we have to oppose can't be defeated by pretending Australia is a sovereign nation. It is not! We must undo what our oppressors have woven. That said, it is essential that the proposed new constitution be adopted by a national referendum as part of the next federal election in 2028. And that should be quickly followed by enacting the Australian NEED Act. Having achieved those two giant steps, the rest should flow with the usual threats that a well-armed and determined sovereign nation should be able to contend with.

Chapter 2. Our Assets

Australia is blessed with climatic variations, soils and water to grow and breed most anything that exists in the world. Furthermore just about [every mineral known to man](#) with abundant oil, gas, coal, sunlight, hydro and tidal phenomenon exists to provide limitless energy throughout the land. We definitely don't need windmills for electricity and we may never have need for nuclear power generation but we have the uranium if need be.

Australia was first occupied for thousands of years by Aboriginals - the First Nations. We the new settlers can achieve much by adopting their **custodian concept for land law** as to do so would reduce the monetary value of unimproved land and natural resources to zero. This concept, if adopted, would markedly reduce the cost of living. More on this later.

We are told James Cook of the HMS Endeavour discovered Terra Australis in 1770 but that ignores dozens of landings by the Chinese, Dutch and Portuguese in previous years. It's more likely that claiming the uncharted landmass was one of his duties as during the preceding years London was facing unrest and uprisings in its American colonies. Eventually a battle took place between British soldiers and Massachusetts militiamen at Lexington and Concord; the subsequent decisions by successive English governments and the King resulted in the loss of the 13 rebellious colonies in America. That's the short story. London had discovered a way to steal a nation - plant their nationals in someone else's nation and then claim it as their own. They nearly succeeded in America but after England lost the war, they needed a new dumping ground for their convicts and Australia was it. Eighteen years later, a British convict settlement was set up in New South Wales with more to follow in Tasmania and Western Australia. The last place Cook went ashore in Australia was on Possession Island in the Torres Strait where Cook claimed Australia as the property of King James 3rd of England despite the fact he had only briefly surveyed the east coast. There is no record of him soliciting permission to establish colonies in the continent or a treaty with any of the people of the First Nations.

As the dark inhumane panopticon era gradually faded into colonialism and the new settlers were allowed to use defaced Spanish coins as currency to replace rum; the governors recognised that more free settlers were needed to augment the government's cost of running the new prison colonies. [Edward Gibbon Wakefield](#) did a deal with the Crown to sell lots of stolen land in South Australia to English emigrants.

Despite the concerted attempts to restrict immigration to the Anglo/Celtic race (**the White Australia Policy**), Australia has somehow managed to achieve a truly world beating multicultural society which to this day lives in harmony. I consider this to be one of the most valuable assets that we have and I hope that the trend continues with an agreed set of qualifications for increased immigration. Australia has one of the lowest population densities in the world. As of June 2024, the country's population density is 3.6 persons per square kilometre and we desperately need to increase the human capital of the nation by encouraging larger families and controlled immigration.

With a new republican constitution, new land and money laws as provided herein we will, with our First Nations' people:

- wrest control over Australian money from private interests;
- recover our land which was stolen;
- effect an enduring treaty between the peoples of the First Nations and the new settlers;
- take control of money, ban fractional reserve banking and issue Debt-Free money;
- recover all privatised national assets;
- construct a broad range of new infrastructure;
- embark on a program of import substitution ensuring meaningful employment for all and a strong economy;
- reserve non-renewable natural resources for local needs and posterity;
- lower the cost of living;
- eliminate tax on labour and consumption; taxing financial speculation and unearned income;
- raise the standard of healthcare, wellness and education;
- eliminate poverty and provide a wider range of social services and housing; and
- establish comprehensive national security measures and a powerful defence force.

We need to peg the growth of the capital cities and diffuse the locations of labour and manufactures bringing them closer to the sources of raw materials, water and power. To that end we will establish a nationally coordinated logistics system with freight hubs linked with heavy rail encircling the whole nation.

Chapter 3. Deep State, Corporatocracy and Technocracy

Since 1959 when the Australian government sold part of the Commonwealth Bank that became the Reserve Bank of Australia, gigantic global corporations have taken over and now rule Australia. I will refer to these entities and those for whom they act as Deep State. The vast wealth of Rothschild and Rockefeller extended families plus a clutch of [robber barons](#) and that of the old English and European Royal families plus the Vatican is managed by holding companies and hedge funds –Black Rock, State Street, Vanguard and other lesser titans. These companies and the interests they represent are obsessed with world control and excessive profit – legally or illegally, no matter the cost to public health, well-being, or even human survival. In fact, the most favourable scenarios to these megalomaniacs are war and pandemics because both cull the population and assure huge profits for the military industrial and pharmaceutical industries; all of which are controlled by Deep State. Deep State also controls the [banking system](#) where all debt-based money constitutes assets of the Rothschild controlled banking system with a corresponding liability of the borrowers. Yes, that's what we call money - **credit**.

Here follows an important extract from Dean Henderson's 2010 book **Big Oil and their Bankers in the Persian Gulf: Four Horsemen, Eight Families and Their Global Intelligence, Narcotics and Terror Network** describing the **Knights of the Round Table** a London based strategic advisory group. (pp 417)

"The Rothschild's exert political control through the secretive Business Round Table which they created in 1909 with the help of Lord Alfred Milner and South African industrialist Cecil Rhodes whose Rhodes Scholarship is granted by Cambridge University, out of which oil industry propagandist Cambridge Energy Research Associated operates. Rhodes founded De Beers and Standard Chartered Bank. Milner financed the Russian Bolsheviks on Rothschild's behalf, with help from Jacob Schiff and Max Warburg.

*In 1917 British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour wrote to Zionist Lord Lionel Walter Rothschild in which he expressed the support of the British government for the establishment of a Jewish homeland on Palestinian land in the Middle East. The Balfour Declaration justified the brutal seizure of Palestinian land for the post-WWII establishment of Israel. **However, Israel would serve not as some high-minded 'Jewish homeland', but as the lynchpin in Rothschild control** (including through other Elite families which act as fronts and agents) over the bulk of the world's fossil fuel supply (located in the Middle East). Baron Edmond de Rothschild built the first oil pipeline from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean to bring BP Iranian oil to Israel. He founded Israeli General Bank and Paz Oil. He is considered by many the father of modern Israel...*

In 1919 Rothschild's Business Roundtable spawned the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) in London. The RIIA soon sponsored sister organisations around the globe, including the US Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the Asian Institute of Pacific Relations, The Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the Brussels based Institute des Relations Internationales, the Danish Foreign Policy Society, the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Australian Institute of International Affairs. Other affiliates popped up in France, Turkey, Italy Yugoslavia and Greece.

The RIIA is a registered charity of the Queen and according to its reports, is funded largely by the Four Horsemen. The former British Secretary and

Kissinger Associates co-founder Lord Carrington is President of both the RIIA and the Bilderbergers. The inner circle at RIIA is dominated by Knights of St. John Jerusalem, Knights of Malta, Knights Templar and 33 Degree Scottish Rite Freemasons. The Knights of St. John were founded in 1070 and answer directly to the British House of Windsor. Their leading bloodline is the Villiers dynasty, which the Hong Kong Matheson family married into. The Lytton family also married into the Villiers gang."

Consequently, what we are witnessing in 2025 is a new and decisive stage in the Zionist Greater Israel plan to occupy a substantially larger proportion of the Middle East in which not just Palestine but Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iran and parts of Saudi Arabia will be violently seized and occupied by the Israeli and US militaries, or the various terrorist groups under their control, on behalf of the Rothschild and other families at the head of the Global Elite. This will mean capture of total control of strategic oil and gas reserves in the Middle East and facilitate other projects, including the construction of highly profitable oil and gas pipelines across the region and the [Ben Gurion Canal](#) (to compete with the Suez Canal). These fossil fuel reserves include the gigantic Leviathan maritime natural gas and oil resources in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Gaza and Lebanon – see "[Wiping Gaza off the map](#)": Big Money Agenda. Confiscating Palestine's Maritime Natural Gas Reserves' – in which the BG Group expressed interest in early 2016 before becoming part of Shell Global. See '[Combining Shell and BG: a simpler and more profitable company](#)'. Shell has been a Rothschild corporation since the very early 20th century according to the Rothschild archive:

'As it turned out, Rothschild's had a decisive influence in shaping Royal Dutch Shell, more so than anyone had previously imagined.' See '[Searching for oil in Roubaix](#)'. But Shell does not represent the only Rothschild investment in energy supplies. By the way, if you doubt that one family (using other wealthy families as fronts and agents) has the power to orchestrate all of this 'below the radar', you are welcome to consider the evidence of their power acquired over many generations summarized in [Historical Analysis of the Global Elite](#): Ransacking the World Economy Until 'You'll Own Nothing.' And in his latest book just published, another analyst of "elite" power, Paul Cudenec, he argues that even 'the Rockefeller Empire, a 19th century Big Oil rival to the Rothschilds, was absorbed by them and transformed into yet another front'. See [The Single Global Mafia: The Rockefeller Foundation's multiple links to Zionism and military-industrial-financial neo imperialism](#). pp.5. For one estimate of Rothschild wealth by a scholar highly qualified to make the calculation, see Dean Henderson's article on the subject from 2012: '[The Money Changers: Rothschild Banking Dynasty Said To Be Worth \\$100 Trillion](#)'.

When one considers the laughable 'lists of the world's wealthiest individuals' published by corporate media (which tend to focus on the Elite's attention-seeking minions like Bill Gates, Elon Musk, Jeff Bezos and Mark Zuckerberg, among others), it is clear that their ownership of such media ensures that families like the Rothschild are simply not considered or mentioned.

The phrase "*history repeats itself*" has been confirmed over millennia but Hasan Erel from Turkiye prefers to call it "*the cycle of capitalism repeating itself*" because he understands that economic booms and busts and the

wars that inevitably follow are all created and financed by the banking fraternity led by Rothschild interests. Read his latest account of this phenomena; [Critical Turning Point in Our History](#).

Hopefully after reading of the Rothschild cabal interests in oil and gas, those who still believe the fossil fuel CO2 climate change/global warming hoax may be interested to know that it was and continues to be promoted by [Rockefeller proxies](#). Here's more on [the green energy scam](#) and the Deceptive UN/WEF Narratives of Green Politics.

As you can see from the above facts, Deep State is the real power behind Israel and through its Zionist Lobby has achieved substantial control of the USA [read this](#). The US in turn is actively engaged in subverting Australia, establishing military bases, spying on the world and merging our military forces into its AUKUS war plans. Australia, Japan, the Philippines and South Korea are being groomed as a US proxy force to engage China in warfare. Surely this is the plan of madmen. But on further reflection perhaps not so, if one considers the issue from a Deep State view which is to create mayhem, death and destruction and ultimately gain ownership/control of the assets of the combatants.

The Masters of the Universe (Deep State) are nearing total control of:

1. All the central banks of the world including the Bank for International Settlements and the major trading banks of the world;
2. the currency debt of all nations;
3. most of the world's above ground gold;
4. all major oil and gas corporations and ownership or control of oil and gas reserves in West Asia;
5. all trans-national corporations of the world; and among others
6. most of the public traded corporations listed on the Australian Stock Exchange and a plethora of Australian national assets that have been privatised.

And when they are ready, I predict their coup de grace will be to replace the worthless fiat currencies of the world with programmable Central Bank Digital Currencies and simultaneously implement [The Great Taking](#) envisaged by David Rogers Webb.

The Rothschild cabal now controls the **Bank for National Settlements**, the central bank for central banks, and the central banks in every significant nation of the world (including those of Russia and China) except:

Iran

The Central Bank of Iran, also known as Bank Markazi;

North Korea

The Central Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Cuba

The Banco Nacional de Cuba.

Venezuela

After the 2007 banking crisis, the Venezuelan government nationalized several private banks, and the majority of the banking system is now state-owned.

Bolivia

The Banco Central de Bolivia.

Ecuador

The Banco Central del Ecuador.

Nicaragua

The Banco Central de Nicaragua.

(Note there exists some controversy about the above statement proclaiming such to be conspiracy theory, but I believe the above to be true as at June 2025. Furthermore, claims that England nationalised the Bank of England in 1946 have also been documented. I have read the Act purporting to be proof of such but I can't understand its strange twisted wording; but if it is owned by the State, why doesn't it act in the best interests of the State? For instance, **the UK currency is still credit**; the **State still relies on bank loans with interest** for infrastructure finance!

Readers might observe that nations that own their central banks are on the list of perpetual enemies of the Zionist Israel and by extension the Anglo/American empire.

Corporatocracy in Australia is deep and extensive; this can easily be proved by searching the top 10 shareholders of any larger company. Chances are you'll find Black Rock, State Street and Vanguard among most with a clutch of lesser titans such as JP Morgan, Citi Corp, HSBC, and others. The first three of these entities also all own shares in each other.

Corporatocracy is in effect a giant monopolistic octopus sucking the life-blood from their victim. The corporatocratic entities control corporations by using the voting power of the ultimate owners who are wealthy old monarchies of Europe, England and the Vatican together with the Rothschild/Rockefeller cartel. These giant corporations don't produce anything of value to an economy.

Now let's examine the workings of the Technocrats surrounding Donald Trump and his running mate J. F. Kennedy Jr. and what we find, among other things, is a tightly analysed corruption of Kennedy's MAHA program hijacked by biotech investor Peter Thiel and associate Jim O'Neill ushering in a deregulatory paradigm that would allow a proliferation of dubious products on the US market under the guise of "innovation" and "efficiency." See this from [Whitney Web and Max Jones](#)

This is what Australia must break free from if we are to achieve sovereignty. It can and must be done. **This is an existential issue** and if the first referendum for a new constitution fails, expand the Overton widow and try again, and again until we win our battle against tyranny.

Chapter 4. Neo Colonialism and Trappings to Jettison

My understanding of the term Neo-Colonialism is a system whereby colonising nations that, in accordance with UN rules from the 1960s granted self-government to their colonies but retained substantial control through other means. **Self-government falls short of sovereignty.** Corporatocracy in which transnational corporations and government departments combine to create and perpetuate exploitation of a nation could also be termed neo-colonial. Australia ticks both boxes and if we intend to grow up and become a sovereign state, we need to discontinue our neo colonial association with England and the US.

We desperately need to take control over our money and use our non-renewable resources for new infrastructure and manufactures which we need to protect with tariffs and preserve what's left of our resources for posterity. No more exporting oil, gas, coal and minerals to balance the colonial trade deficit. And the idea of swapping gold bullion for pieces of paper is beyond absurd.

The United Nations (UN), [International Monetary Fund](#) (IMF), World Bank and World Health Organisation (WHO) all exert different forms of control that are prejudicial to Australia's interests. The [United Nations](#) has now become obsessed with policy way beyond the original anti-war charter, at which it has failed miserably. Its present aim is to become a World Government! As Australia is powerless to influence its policies, we should withdraw our membership. See what [Roger Waters](#) thinks of the United Nations.

But now armed with control over our money as is proposed in that chapter of this treatise, there is no need for Australia to be associated with the IMF or the World Bank, but nevertheless we must disassociate Australia from these debt traps.

It is absolutely essential that we withdraw from the WHO as a matter of urgency as you will see by reading this comprehensive exposure of an agenda to [depopulate the planet](#) through COVID "vaccination" as revealed by government reports and Pfizer documents. The effects of which were and continue to be quite successful for the perpetrators but disastrous for us the people. The so-called vaccination was neither safe nor effective! But our government authorities continue to deny the fact. On the same issue but from a different angle here is a dossier proving that the [global Covid event was a coordinated US military and intelligence operation](#). After reading the executive summary make sure to download the 4th February 2025 Dossier.

Reiner Fuellmich is a German-American attorney who has been imprisoned in Germany for his activism exposing the COVID "plandemic." He has just released [this statement](#).

Zionist Alex Karp [bragged](#) that his company was making a financial killing by enabling mass murder. "[Palantir is here to disrupt and make the institutions we partner with the very best in the world and, when it's necessary, to scare enemies,](#)" he stated, adding: "And on occasion, kill them." Installation of or sharing data for this software by any entity or government agency in Australia should be banned.

Palantir has also been deeply embedded within the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) operations, particularly its "safeguarding" mission: inspections and monitoring state compliance with non-proliferation agreements. What is clear is that any state still cooperating with the IAEA must now reckon with the possibility that it is not being monitored - [it is being mapped for war](#).

Other trappings for Australia to jettison include the fake notion that [CO2 from fossil fuels are pollutants](#) important to read this article through to the finish. It's a ploy to weaken nations by de-industrialising them while at the same time establishing the means to erase the tax burden of the oil companies, most of which are Rothschild owned. Interestingly it has been and continues to be Rockefeller funded entities that have pushed the global warming/climate change lie.

Another piece of unnecessary baggage is diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI). Under the guise of protecting minorities its implementation deflects the legitimate objective of employers by killing or weakening the host.

Australia, first a prison colony of England, gained the right of self-government in stages after 1st January 1901, but that does not mean that the people or the nation are sovereign. Consider the following: The present sovereign of Australia is King Charles; there can only be one sovereign! Legally we the people are subjects of the King; we are not citizens, we're subjects; and the parliamentarians we elect to represent our interests must swear their allegiance (not to their electors) but to the King before taking their seats in the Parliament.

Edward Theodore, Treasurer of Australia from 1929 to 1931, proposed an expansion of credit to farmers and small businesses through the issue of 'fiduciary notes' which could be redeemed after the Depression. Theodore's fiduciary notes proposal faced significant opposition from London; the Bank of England dispatched Sir Otto Niemeyer to Australia with the object of preventing the issue. He argued that the proposal would be inflationary and upset the balance of trade. Theodore was removed as Treasurer, the Scullen labour party was split and lost government.

When Gough Whitlam's government was elected on December 2nd 1972 it was the first Labor administration in 23 years. Elected in a national mood of hope and anticipation. It was a government that initiated unparalleled reform but was criticised over the petro dollar loans affair and it was gone in just under three years, dismissed by the Governor-General under instructions from the Queen. [See The Palace Letters by Jenny Hocking](#).

Furthermore, the land comprising Australia also belongs to the King, albeit due to theft.

Next follows a myriad of further issues that complicate the control that Australians have or don't have. Remember that the Rothschild cabal holds ultimate power over the governments of both Australia, the USA, England and most other nations through control of money as summarised in the previous chapter "Deep State & Corporatocracy". And then there is the control that Masonic lodges exert, Loyal Orange Lodge, Scottish Rite etc. and that wielded by the Bilderbergers, Club of Rome, The Good Club, The

Council of Foreign Relations, the Fabians and the World Economic Forum among others. Don't elect or appoint any member of this array of influencers to any public service!

And a closer examination of the political power structure within Australia also reveals additional divide and rule philosophy; for instance, the States and Territories with their colonial constitutions and laws are an unnecessary drag on the cost of government and thereby the cost of living. Even the concept of political parties preaches the divide and rule law where each says it represents the interests of some but not others. Members of political parties tend to represent interests of those who provide most of their campaign funds that got them into office. Other parties claim to represent interests of rural folk, others of employers or workers, left versus right, the greens versus the rest. All are in contention with the result that it is impossible to represent what really needs the full attention of all, namely the nation state, its economy and its citizens' welfare.

JFK had the right idea *"ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country"*.

Having regard to the forgoing the proposed new constitution eliminates political parties substituting **"The supreme direct expression of the power of the people shall be referenda and free elections with proportionate voting"**.

Chapter 5. A New Constitution

The existing colonial Constitution is totally inappropriate for a sovereign nation and as there is no provision for its replacement. It therefore behoves those of the Australian people having attained the age of 18 years in a referendum being the direct expression of the will of the people to enact a new Constitution in lieu of the existing.

The proposed new Constitution which is based on that of Russia is attached in the Documents section below. The wording is in plain English and should not need further explanation. However, I think it is important to highlight aspects of the document that are likely to be strongly contested by those who seek to retain existing neo-colonial powers.

1. If this proposed constitution was adopted by an individual with executive power or a minority group, that would have serious blow-back consequences - regime change, assassination etc. But if a majority of the voters of the entire nation voted for its adoption in a referendum that is another matter.
2. Article 3, clause 3 of the constitution states ***“The supreme direct expression of the power of the people shall be referenda and free elections with proportionate voting”***. There’s most definitely strength in numbers, and we most certainly are not trained or equipped to fight a war over our declaration of independence, yet.
3. Article 3 transfers sovereignty from the King to the people. To the King this will present as High Treason.
4. Articles 4 and 5 define of what Australia consists, and Article 9 defines the Australian Government as chief custodian of the land and natural resources. Such definitions are likely to be interpreted by the King as misappropriation of his property.
5. Article 35 clause 3 states: *“No one may be deprived of property otherwise than by an Australian court decision”*. This means that the King is thus restricted from regaining his stolen property. It may also block the taking of assets if Deep State exercises its rights as enumerated by David Rogers Web.
6. Article 59 states that defence of the nation shall be a duty and obligation of the citizens... but under our present circumstance where the people are subjects of the King, we are in effect his pawns on his war chessboard. He can be expected to object to the loss of his “soldiers”.
7. Article 61 Clause 1 states that *a citizen of Australia may not be deported from Australia or extradited to another State*; and Clause 2 *guarantees citizens protection and patronage abroad*. Here we have two current cases, that of Julian Assange and Dan Duggan. As far as I’m aware Dan Duggan is yet to be extricated to the US on a string of phony charges and Julian Assange is still recovering from his decade of torture by the English “justice” system. He has not yet been able to recover legal costs or compensation for his false incarceration.
8. Article 63 Clause 2 will also protect Australian citizens against prosecution in a foreign country of offences not recognized as a crime in Australia. This will be of interest in the case of Dan Duggan.

Chapter 6. Risks

Henry Kissinger as the US Secretary of State said that ***“to be an enemy of the USA is dangerous but to be a friend is fatal”***; Australia should be neither friend nor foe of the United States. Michael Hudson convincingly explains that the [US war on Iran is a fight for US unipolar control of world](#). Our new constitution mandates that we become a non-aligned nation and most certainly should cease to act as America’s proxy fighting its [forever wars](#), particularly the crazy idea of war on China, our largest trading partner. We’re now witnessing [the fate of Ukraine](#) in a similar situation. Do we want to emulate that humiliation? Apart from issues of morality and common sense it is simply absurd. We along with other US vassals, Japan, the Philippines, South Korea etc. would be obliterated in days. Furthermore, history tells us that the US will turn on its allies even if their global hegemony isn’t challenged; reference the US [Manhattan Project](#), to wipe Russia off the map in 1945; that was when the USSR and USA were allies and the USSR was in no economic condition to challenge the hegemony of the US.

The notion that London regained control of the US in 1913 via enactment of the US Federal Reserve legislation is plausible particularly considering Deep State power wielded via the Bank of England. Either way Australia needs to part ways from these two war-obsessed nations as a matter of national security. See [this](#) and [latest military plan](#) endorsed by the King of England.

But as previously written, the truth is that there has existed for millennia a greater secretive power lurking in plain sight. It’s the Rothschild banking interests behind all these wars, catastrophes and the rise and fall of nation states. And now in 2025 the [plan to destroy the U.S. is in motion](#). See this in the [current riots in the US](#). Rothschild interests financed the German Hessian soldiers to crush the forces of George Washington in the American War of Independence; they did the same to [destroy the USSR by financing the Bolsheviks](#) in the so called “Russian Revolution”. And I’d speculate that they were behind the two [Kennedy](#) hits and Muammar Gaddafi’s murder for proposing a pan- African gold backed currency. What’s to stop them engaging a bunch of the usual suspects to disrupt implementation of Australia’s new quest for sovereignty as summarised throughout this treatise? Particularly those relating to money, banking, oil and gas, land and gold? And talking of the Rothschild cabal there’s a lot of recent publicity about Donald Trump’s plans for Gaza which are, to say the least bizarre but the dark secret is that [Trump himself is hostage to Rothschild](#) interests!

And another issue, 5G is presented as the new generation of Wi-Fi and 4G wireless communications but before accepting this happy news readers should consider the following [13 reasons 5G wireless technology will be a catastrophe for humanity](#). Another study by ORSA lists [10 Things You Need to Know about Wireless Radiation](#). So the message is no 5G in Australia.

Neurotechnology is now being discussed openly and I thought it appropriate to include a warning by Mojmir Babacek in his open letter to the world press; he says *“In response to stimuli that attract the brain’s attention, the frequencies of nerve impulses in different areas of the brain are synchronized. By delivering to the brain the appropriate number of electrical, magnetic or electromagnetic impulses of a certain frequency, it is possible to artificially induce the activity of neurons corresponding to a certain natural brain activity.”*

[Read the letter here.](#)

Chapter 7. New Land Law

So, who really owns the land that comprises this island continent called Australia?

A superficial response may produce answers like “I own the land on which my house is built”; “crown land” means it’s owned by the Australian government; parks, beaches and other similar places are owned by the government (either State or Federal); leased pastoral station land is owned by State Governments; land in the City of Canberra is owned by the Federal Government which leases subdivisions to renters.

When my wife and I purchased the WA Dept. of Agriculture’s research station in Smithbrook Road Manjimup back in the 1980’s the title was in the name of the then Queen Elizabeth, that suggests that she owned the land.

Would it surprise you if all of the above explanations as to who owns the land are either false, unlawful or both?

Let’s delve a little deeper. I’m reasoning from the stand-point that Australia was stolen from the First Nations; on that I think we can now all agree. Had the First Nations ceded title to the Crown or entered into treaties which none ever did; the situation may have been different. That would open up the possibility of the treaty law being abused as it was in New Zealand, Canada and the USA.

The Australian First Nations’ people considered themselves to be **custodians**; they never considered ownership. Moreover, the concept of custodianship is consistent with pre-feudal times in England where land was part of the commons; the peasants of England, Scotland and Wales had free use of the Commons and Waste lands which they used to farm and graze their livestock and hunt and fish. Then between 1750 and 1860 the British Crown introduced the [Enclosure Acts](#) which deprived the peasants of their free use of the commons and waste lands.

I now contend that the new settlers together with the First Nations people should adopt the custodian concept in lieu of the various leases, torrens, fee simple and native land titles because under the custodian system, (like the English pre-feudal Commons and Waste lands), use was free to all. The enormous benefit of this arrangement for all Australians is that the cost of unimproved land is reduced to zero, the effect of such is a massive reduction in the cost of living due to lower cost of home ownership, farmland, and land for factory and business premises plus lower requirement for mortgage loans on such property. Furthermore, what applies to land must also apply to the in-situ value of all natural resources. All that would change would be land titles and leases would be replaced with certificates of custody. And with the added saving achieved from switching from credit to debt-free money for national assets and loans or grants for productive purposes, Australia would achieve the lowest cost of living in the world whilst permitting increased savings and consumption. Furthermore, it’s likely that custodianship could eliminate the speculative gains of real estate sharks in land subdivisions.

Chapter 8. Australian Debt-Free Money

The way to understand the cumulative damage caused by Deep State to our wealth is to stop believing in the statistical nonsense and propaganda of our governments. Their official narrative conceals the damage being done to everyone's wealth, which is increasingly plundered by the Rothschild controlled banking system. We stupidly treat their Credit as our money and everyone knows credit has a counterparty, it's called Debt. In the following graph see how the purchasing power of money is depreciating at an alarming rate. In this example the purchasing power of the US dollar priced in gold. Since only 2016, by this measure the US dollar has lost 78% of its purchasing power; all other nations' currencies will have a similar pattern of depreciation.



This is a far cry from government's own inflation statistics, slavishly followed by investors, economists, the media, and politicians alike. But because all people believe that credit is money, they are oblivious to this debasement. Consequently, we observe that asset prices and the cost of living are rising; not that the purchasing power of the dollar is declining which it certainly is.

Whilst I believe physical gold bullion is the best store of value, there most certainly is a superior method to correct the monetary malaise of Australia and that is to enact legislation similar to that proposed by [United States](#)

[Congressman Dennis Kucinich in the 112th Congress 1st Session H. R. 2990.](#)
Here follows an account of the back story of what was proposed in USA 2011 written by one of its architects Elizabeth Kucinich, wife of Dennis.

“Breaking the Chains: Exposing the Myths of Tax, Spend, and Borrow. The debt-based money system and the Great Illusion of Scarcity. Illuminating a path to freedom and prosperity through monetary reform.

My husband, former Congressman Dennis Kucinich and I first met twenty years ago over a rather unromantic yet profoundly important topic: monetary reform. The second time we met we were engaged and three months later we were married.

It was 2005, and, at that time, I had spent nearly a decade working with the Forum for Stable Currencies, a group based at the House of Lords in London, dedicated to exploring banking malpractice and the hidden mechanics of money creation and its systemic impact on society.

My journey into this lesser-known field began much earlier, in my teenage years, when a deep concern for the root causes of social and ecological destruction led me to ask a fundamental question: What is the greatest systemic driver of these crises?

Through a series of seemingly serendipitous encounters, I discovered monetary reform—a topic rarely discussed, yet foundational to the structure of our economy and the fate of nations.

I read the Congressional report, A Primer on Money, authored by Texas Congressman Wright Patman, Prime Minister of the House Banking Committee from 1963 to 1975. In it is explained how the Federal Reserve creates money and how private banks profit from the system. Patman advocated for government-issued money to replace the debt-based system, similar to Lincoln’s Greenbacks, to prevent the U.S. from being perpetually indebted to banks.

Congressman Patman exposed the Federal Reserve’s role in subordinating the U.S. government to private banking interests. In A Primer on Money, he laid bare the mechanics of a system in which the government borrows money that it has the constitutional power to create itself—an arrangement that benefits banks at the expense of taxpayers.

In the moment I read the white paper, not knowing anything about American politics and never having visited the country, I pledged to work to introduce the legislation which Wright Patman would have advanced had it been written.

After nearly ten years of engagement in the topic attempting to uncover the truth of the situation, I finally met a presenter who not only understood the urgency of reform but was also a historian—someone who had meticulously pieced together the grand narrative of monetary history, theory, and the essential reforms needed to transition from a debt-based money system to one of equity and abundance.

His name? Stephen Zarlenga, author of The Lost Science of Money and founder of the American Monetary Institute (AMI). He made the topic of monetary policy exhilarating.

Zarlenga offered not just an analysis, but a vision—a pathway to liberate nations and their people from the stranglehold of debt, while freeing the environment from the relentless plundering demanded by

an economic model built on perpetual growth –Growth not for human or ecological well-being, but to feed an ever-expanding system of interest on money created, as debt, by private banks.

And in that moment, my journey to the very heart of American politics began.

But I'm getting ahead of myself.

Navigating the Political Storm

As I write this, I sit in a café at the CPAC conference, navigating the ideological storm like a dancer gliding through raindrops. I fully endorse that an oversized, overreaching government—one that crushes civil liberties through mass surveillance—should be dismantled.

*As Dennis and I explored in our previous articles, *The Cost of Freedom: Confronting Military-Industrial Profiteering and Restoring Fiscal Integrity to Preserve Our Republic* and *Trump Wants to Cut Pentagon Spending in Half. How? The haemorrhaging of our nation's wealth on illegal, unnecessary wars and the profiteering of military contractors must be exposed and ended.**

I also know, however, that government has a central, essential role: to ensure the well-being of its citizens by upholding the rule of law, protecting individual rights, and providing essential services that individuals cannot effectively manage alone.

As Abraham Lincoln famously stated, "The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves in their separate and individual capacities."

The challenge lies not in rejecting government outright, but in restoring its proper function—one that serves the people rather than special interests, strengthens communities rather than stifles them, and upholds sovereignty rather than selling it to the highest bidder.

A government that safeguards national security without succumbing to authoritarian overreach, that fosters economic opportunity without falling prey to corporate capture, and that defends constitutional freedoms rather than eroding them, is not only necessary but foundational to a thriving republic.

Yet, amidst these discussions—made even more relevant today by the bold actions of President Trump's Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE)—an enormous elephant looms in the room, one larger in size and consequence than party lines and ideology.

The Manufactured Debt Crisis

Every election cycle, the same economic theatre plays out. Politicians argue endlessly over taxes, government spending, and deficits, creating the illusion that the United States is on the brink of financial collapse. We are told that without drastic spending cuts, the country will drown in unsustainable debt. Meanwhile, both major parties perpetuate the same dangerous falsehood—that the U.S. government operates like a household or a business and must "balance its books." But this is a myth. And it is time to expose it.

This is the theatre of tax and spend—a scripted debate that ignores the true source of America's financial problems: the privatization of the money system.

The real crisis is not public spending but the fact that nearly all U.S. money is created as interest-bearing debt by private banks.

Instead of issuing debt-free money for public investment, the government borrows from financial institutions, ensuring that the nation—and its people—remain permanently indebted.

As the Trump Administration proposes \$2 trillion in spending cuts, the stakes couldn't be higher. These cuts threaten public services, infrastructure, and economic stability, yet they do nothing to address the root cause of our so-called "debt crisis." The real question is not where to cut, but rather, why does the government borrow at all when it has the constitutional power to issue money directly?

The U.S. Constitution grants Congress the power to issue money in Article I, Section 8, Clause 5, which states:

"The Congress shall have Power [...] to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures."

Additionally, Article I, Section 10, Clause 1 prohibits states from issuing their own money:

"No State shall [...] coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts."

These clauses establish that money creation is a federal power vested in Congress, but over time, this power has largely been transferred to the Federal Reserve and private banking system, which issues money primarily through debt-based mechanisms. (I'll go into this in a future post)

Government Budgets vs. Household Economics: Understanding the Difference

I was raised in London, England, in a fiscally conservative household during the Thatcher era. My parents were independent business owners, and I grew up watching and experiencing the privatization of Britain—public assets paid for by taxpayers sold off under the name of efficiency. Non-profit government services were turned into profit-making entities, prioritizing shareholder profit over public access.

I believe in balancing budgets, living within one's means, and paying down personal debt as soon as possible. However, one of the biggest misconceptions in economic policy is the belief that government finances are akin to household or corporate budgets. This is fundamentally incorrect.

- *Households and businesses must first earn income before they can spend. Their access to money is limited to wages, sales, or borrowing, requiring careful budgeting.*

- *Governments, however, operate in a fundamentally different way. The U.S. federal government, unlike a household or business, does not need to "earn" money before spending—it holds the sovereign power to issue currency. This ability allows it to finance the public good without the same constraints faced by the private actor.*

Unlike individuals or businesses that must generate income, take on debt, or cut expenditures to balance their budgets, the federal government has a unique constitutionally based role: to create the nation's money supply, and through spending, circulate it into the economy.

This means that, within reasonable inflationary limits, it is never constrained by a lack of funds in the way a private entity is. It does not need to collect taxes before it can spend, nor does it have to borrow from private banks to finance public programs—though current policy choices force it to do so.

The notion that the government must tax or borrow before it can spend is a relic of the gold standard era, when paper money had to be backed by a finite reserve of gold. However, since the U.S. fully abandoned the gold standard in 1971, it now operates under a fiat currency system, where the value of money is not tied to any physical commodity but rather to the productive capacity of the nation and the stability of its institutions. Under this system, the federal government has the authority to create money as needed to fund infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other vital services without relying on external lenders or burdening future generations with unnecessary debt.

The key limitation on government spending is not an arbitrary budget constraint but the risk of inflation—too much money creation without corresponding economic productivity can drive up prices. However, when money is spent on productive investments, such as building renewable energy infrastructure, modernizing public transportation, or advancing scientific research, it generates economic growth, stabilizes employment, and enhances national prosperity.

Thus, the real debate should not be about whether the government can afford to invest in its people and infrastructure, but rather how to direct public money in ways that maximize societal well-being while maintaining economic stability.

Let me explain.

The dangerous myth of balancing budgets leads to unnecessary austerity. It forces governments to cut spending on healthcare, education, and infrastructure when, in reality, they could fund these services debt-free—if only they reclaimed their constitutional money power, rather than relying on private bank-issued credit.

Critics argue that increased government spending without borrowing could lead to inflation or runaway deficits. However, inflation is not simply a result of money creation—it depends on whether the economy has the productive capacity to absorb new spending.

When money is directed toward real goods, services, and infrastructure, it enhances economic output and offsets inflationary pressures. The true cause of destabilizing inflation is not government spending itself, but misallocation of resources, supply chain failures, and artificial scarcity; more specifically, the financialization of the economy, defense spending vs. productive investment, corporate subsidies and monopolies.

If spending were targeted toward productive investments—rather than speculative bubbles, wasteful military expenditures, and corporate subsidies—the economy could sustain prosperity without inflationary crises.

Instead of exercising its sovereign money power for public benefit, the government has entangled itself in a system of excessive taxation and debt-based issuance, making life in America increasingly unaffordable. In the theatre of tax and spend, taxation itself becomes the great competitor to human flourishing.

The Creation of the Federal Reserve and the Privatization of Money

To understand our current predicament, we must look back to 1913, when Congress ceded control of money creation to private banks through the Federal Reserve Act. Under the Federal Reserve System, money creation was outsourced to private banking interests. Instead

of issuing money directly, the government now borrows it at interest, enriching Wall Street while burdening taxpayers.

This system ensures a permanent cycle of debt and instability:

- 1. Banks create money by issuing loans, expanding the money supply.*
- 2. When too much money is created, inflation or asset bubbles occur (boom phase).*
- 3. Banks then restrict lending, causing recessions and job losses (bust phase).*
- 4. The government, instead of issuing money to stabilize the economy, borrows from the same banks that caused the crisis.*

The result? An economy designed to crash every few decades, keeping ordinary citizens in debt while banks profit from every cycle.

The Role of the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) and the Budgetary Illusion

The Trump administration's Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) has proposed \$2 trillion in spending cuts, with Elon Musk emerging as a high-profile advocate for budgetary savings. But cutting government spending without addressing the structural flaw in our monetary system does not solve the problem—it exacerbates it.

Under the current system, government debt is what the money supply is built on.

Cutting spending reduces the money supply, leading to recession and economic contraction, a reality that neither Musk nor many fiscal conservatives fully understand.

This is the fundamental flaw in mainstream budget-cutting logic: it does not address the privatized money system that creates debt by design.

The Path Forward: Reclaiming Monetary Sovereignty

Congressman Dennis Kucinich introduced the National Emergency Employment Defense (NEED) Act of 2011, arguably the most important piece of monetary reform legislation ever proposed in Congress. The NEED Act would reclaim the power of money creation for the public, eliminating fractional reserve banking and ensuring that government funds infrastructure, healthcare, and education debt-free.

Under a sovereign money system:

Money serves the people, created to facilitate trade and stability, rather than to generate profits for banks.

- The Treasury, rather than private banks, would issue currency directly.*
- Public investment would be financed without increasing national debt.*
- A Monetary Authority would regulate the money supply to prevent inflation.*

It is time to exit the staged roles and dramatics of the tax and spend theatre by reclaiming our national sovereignty and reinstating the Constitutional money power.

The debate over tax and spending is a distraction from the real issue—who controls the power to create money? Until we address this, we will see:

- Permanent government debt, manufactured by a rigged financial system.*

- *Endless austerity, forcing cuts to public services while enriching banks.*
- *A boom-and-bust economy, where ordinary Americans suffer while Wall Street profits.*

Dennis Kucinich, Stephen Zarlenga and I worked with Congressional legislative counsel for 5 years to craft the NEED Act. It is a blueprint to real transformative change, to prosperity, to a debt-free, fully funded nation. By reclaiming sovereign monetary power, we break the chains of debt and claim the essence of what it means to be truly free."

Elizabeth Kucinich

I have now read both Stephen Zarlenga's "[The Lost Science of Money](#)" and [Wright Patman's "A Primer on Money"](#) and having studied the American Bill H. R. 2990, I am satisfied that the forgoing data is both lawful, achievable and highly desirable. Accordingly, I have now Australianised the US NEED Act and it is included in its full Australian format in the Documents section at the end of this treatise; furthermore, I have made the necessary changes to our new Constitution to mandate enactment of the Australian NEED Act. However if readers need any further explanation as to the crime of the present banking system, see [this](#).

Chapter 9 Local Government

The new constitution mandates that all local government expenses are paid with debt free money issued by the Treasury upon recommendation of the Monetary Authority. Local governments are therefore released from having to tax their constituents. It is expected that the costs applicable to local government services would be recovered by the tax office as “services” but all other expenses would be paid from grants of debt-free money.

Chapter 8 of the new constitution describes the function and powers of Local Governments, among which are:

- 1. Local self-government bodies shall independently manage municipal property, form, adopt and implement the local budgets, ensure the protection of public order, and also solve other issues of local importance.*
- 2. Local self-government bodies may be vested by law with certain state powers and receive the necessary material and financial resources for their implementation. The implementation of the delegated powers shall be controlled by the State.*
- 3. Local self-government shall have powers to regulate and ban poker machine gambling, to de-commercialise sport, and implement social and community services.*
- 4. The State will fund all approved budgeted expenses incurred by local self-governments.*

The new constitution eliminates the state governments and the status of the two onshore self-governing territories so it is expected that the role of local government could be further expanded beyond those listed above after enactment.

The Australian NEED Act provides in Section 504. Monetary Grants to Local Governments as follows:

- (a) IN GENERAL—Each year the Monetary Authority shall instruct the Secretary (of the Treasury) to disburse grants over a 12-month period to the Local Governments for authorised projects and services.*
- (b) Such projects and services shall have consideration of the historical and other local traditions of the community residing in the local government area.*
- (c) Before the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, each Local Government shall prepare and lodge with the Monetary Authority a costing of the projects and services proposed for the ensuing year.*
- (d) Any program or service shall be undertaken throughout the local government district on a per capita amounts and other criteria to assure equity as determined by the Monetary Authority.*

Chapter 9. Food and Other Necessities

Here's a warning from Doctor Mercola who is an acknowledged nutritionist:

"Walk into any grocery store, and you'll see shelves lined with products that claim to be "healthy," "natural," or even "nutrient packed." Read the back label and the ingredient lists tell a different story. These foods are filled with artificial flavours, preservatives, and cheap fillers that extend shelf-life and make them irresistible and addictive. What they lack, however, is real nutrition.

- *Foods are stripped of essential nutrients during processing — When you consume a diet full of packaged snacks, sugary cereals, ready-made meals, and other processed options, you're getting plenty of calories, but you're missing out on important nutrients, including magnesium, B vitamins, vitamin E, omega-3s, and zinc. This leaves you in a state of malnutrition despite eating more than enough food.*

- *Excess sugar is another major culprit in modern diets — Decades ago, sugar was a rare treat but now it is hidden in almost everything from salad dressings to yogurt to so-called "healthy" protein bars. This causes you to consume far more sugar than your body is meant to handle which contributes to weight gain, insulin resistance and eventually diseases like Type 2 diabetes.*

- *Seed oils are the most pernicious toxins in the modern diet — Extracted under extreme heat and pressure from sources like soybean, canola, corn, safflower and sunflower; highly processed industrial seed oils didn't even exist in the human diet until the 20th century. Now they make up a massive portion of daily fat intake. Sold as "vegetable oils" and marketed as healthy alternatives to traditional animal fats, seed oils are actually loaded with linoleic acid (LA), an omega-6 polyunsaturated fat (PUFA) that is highly unstable and prone to oxidation. LA promotes inflammation at the cellular level — unlike saturated fats which remain chemically stable, LA undergoes lipid peroxidation generating toxic by-products called oxidative linoleic acid metabolites (OXLAMs). One example is 4-HNE (4-hydroxynonenal), a compound that damages DNA, proteins and mitochondria.*

- *LA embeds in your fat and fuels long-term disease and once inside your body LA remains for years, turning into toxic metabolites that continuously fuel inflammation. Over time this leads to mitochondrial dysfunction, the root cause of metabolic diseases such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and neuro-degenerative disorders.*

- *Convenience has replaced real food preparation! Meals used to be prepared with fresh, whole ingredients but now, convenience is king. Instead of real food, processed and fast food make up a majority of most people's daily diet. This results in a slow but steady decline in health, leaving people unhealthier than ever before.*

- *Ultra processed foods are designed to keep you hooked! Food companies employ scientists to engineer the perfect mix of fat,*

sugar and salt to trigger cravings and hijack your brain's reward system in ways that real food never could. The more ultra-processed food you eat, the harder it is to stop, your taste buds adapt, your metabolism slows and your body craves more of the very substances destroying it."

And here's another article from Julian Rose an early pioneer of UK organic farming, a writer, international activist and broadcaster. He has some dreadful news for readers.

"I am starting this article with information that will make you aware of the provenance for about 90% of all foods that you purchase while shopping at leading super and hypermarkets chains.

The reality of what your food choices mean – on the ground – may never have occurred to you. But the reality is that by making supermarket chain stores your first choice for food purchases, you have unwittingly become complicit in the creation of vast desert like tracts of land heavily sprayed with toxic agrichemicals.

The soils on these superstore supplying farms have been rendered devoid of life. The crops grow only because of heavy applications of synthetic nitrogen salts. No worms, no insects, no life. No enriching soil borne microorganisms or microflora. They have been wiped-out by the products of Big Pharma and the weapons of the agrichemical corporation war chest. The farmers using them have been made to believe that they are being 'progressive' and 'efficient' by adopting this government and corporate led intensive chemical regime, designed to replace time honoured benign traditional farming methods.

Exactly the same tragic story prevails in the livestock sector. Unless you are stipulating organic, your pork and poultry purchases originate in animal concentration camps. Vast sunless sheds in which antibiotics and other drugs are prescribed prophylactically to keep their recipients alive for the three to five months which is the maximum duration of their tragically short existences.

No doubt you will also not realize that by shopping in the predatory supermarkets you have become a causative agent in the death of the small and medium sized family farms that still have respect for crop rotations, the use of natural farm animal manures and humane outdoor livestock rearing. Your mostly selfish 'consumer convenience' habits have changed the entire topography of your country; its once natural environment, its living biodiversity, its beauty, fragrant scents and natural productivity.

They have all been sacrificed for the mono-cultural mass production of foods rendered toxic by chemical and genetic engineered denaturing of the plant kingdom. A process that only enriches those vast corporations that develop and manufacture them – and the supermarkets that sell the vitamin and nutrient depleted end products.

Everything and everyone else, including the farmer, is on the losing end of this soulless production line.

What is being purchased is still 'food', granted. But apart from pro-ecological and organically produced meat, vegetables and cereals, it is undermining your health and the natural environment at least as much as it is supporting your body's energetic needs.

Into this already dystopian reality comes the next series of disasters to befall what still goes under the name of 'agriculture'. Roll back the curtain in 2025 and take a closer look at the state of play of what is already - or is about to - land up on your dinner plate. Due to top-end political adoption of that great scam called 'Net Zero', the architects of control have decreed that growing food in properly nourished soils and raising farm animals on green pastures that all good farmers have always recognized as 'the natural way' - and still do - is contributing to 'global warming' and must be phased out. Much of it by 2030. Excessive CO₂, they falsely state, is being released by following these time-honoured methods of producing the foods we eat. While cows are accused of releasing methane - another natural gas like CO₂ - and consequently must wear Covid style face nappies to restrict their 'emissions', prior to being removed from agriculture all together.

Traditional small and medium sized non corporate family farms - that are doing the least harm to nature and producing the most nutritious foods - are the first in the firing line for rapid extinction. What you find in the supermarkets does not come from these sorts of farms. As already explained, it comes from the large-scale factory style corporate and profit driven models that are destroying both the food and the natural environment at the same time.

The cabal, whose roots are in pharmaceuticals, big banking, agrichemicals, genetic engineering and the top end of power politics, are the 'stakeholders' of the global food chain. Their policies were already formulated back in 1972 at secretive sessions of the Club of Rome, the Bilderberg annual select group gatherings and later at the Davos World Economic Forum. Policies now going under the name of The Great Reset, Green New Deal and Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Their ultimate end point goes way beyond food and farming - to the emergence of a digitally controlled IT slave race: the Transhuman agenda. One has to stretch one's mind in order to be able to recognize the lines of connection that lead from controlling the food chain to bringing about a full IT take-over of the main arteries of planetary communication and control. But this is the meaning and the intent of 'The Great Reset'. Central to the unfolding of these policies is population reduction, absolute control over every aspect of what we ingest at the dinner table, and ultimate ownership of the land plus its transformation into a

playground for the cabal's ego magnified dreams – in which food providing farmers are to be a slave community appendage.

To achieve this, an increasingly high percentage of the human diet is to be shifted to laboratory produced and genetically engineered synthetic foods, insects and bugs. Already gene altered synthetic meat and milk is under laboratory production and on the market in five countries, including the USA and UK, with crushed insects being part of the ingredients of various processed foods. The latest genetic modification techniques are, at this very time, being ushered into existence by the European Commission and already exist in the USA, in spite of strong resistance.

Food still raised on farms will increasingly be planted, fertilized, sprayed and harvested by robots. It will happen on those farms that currently supply the supermarkets where you do your shopping. I am not predicting this. I am telling you what Klaus Schwab and his henchmen at the WEF have laid out. You can find it by researching, from authentic non MSM sources, the goals of Agenda 2030 and Net Zero by 2045.”

“This agenda is signed up to by all world leaders – the Davos set – who have committed to put their countries at the service of the false flag called ‘global warming’. Most of them have given no attention to the details of what they are signing up to. They are too preoccupied with the power politics of the exclusive club of which they are members.

Facing up to this reality should be top of your agenda. Actions must be taken to ensure our chance of having access to a reasonable diet and some individual and collective management of our destinies as sentient autonomous human beings.

If you want an immediate reason not to return to your favourite convenience superstore, just reread the information contained in this article. Absorb it. Act on it.

Although I’ve done my best to describe the devastation one is complicit in bringing about by giving one’s money to the leading advocates of a denatured, toxic and sterile food chain, it has only been possible to present a general overview of the dire state this has on human and environmental health. I have offered no insight into what is to become of that community of bona fide caring farmers whose skill, knowledge and determination to provide ‘real food’ is more ‘a way of life’ than a way of making money. They still exist, in all countries. But very soon they won’t, unless you directly support their survival. Many farmers don’t understand that their lives and enterprises are right now in the gun sights of the architects of global control, and that national politicians are puppets of this same cabal.

So only you and I can save them. Once they go (are forced off the land) there will be no ‘real food’ left. Which means you and your families will have nowhere and no one to turn to, to survive. There will only be proscribed synthetic laboratory and gene altered

products of the vast corporate behemoths owned and run by those who one sees at the World Economic Summit, United Nations and World Health organization gatherings and global banker conventions.

Shop for your food at local farmers' markets; farm shops; vegetable box schemes; traditional fresh food markets; direct from the farm itself; farmer linked cooperatives and from independent smaller retailers that stock quality foods.

Support the survival - the existence - of the farmers who will quite literally be your lifeline support system in the very near future. Act now. If you can't grow your own food, at least play your part in growing the resistance. Because there will be no future unless you step forward to create it."

I can attest that the destructive situation described by Julian Rose is deeply embedded into Australian ways and means. Consequently, I and my wife take great pleasure in cultivating and harvesting our garden of edibles on our modest 450 square metre home site where we've planted tamarillo, pawpaw, mango, avocado, pear, persimmon and a guava tree. To control the avocado, guava and pear trees to a manageable size they're being espaliered on OC-loc trellising. Our passion fruit vine over the back fence supplies us and our neighbour with an annual supply. We grow all our lettuce and rocket, most capsicums, boc choy, aubergines, tomatoes, rock melons, butter nut pumpkin and 8 tubs of herbs. In our front garden we also have finger lime, kaffer-lime, lemon, pomegranate and mandarin trees.

We avoid shopping at Coles, Woolworths and Dan Murphy's preferring local fruit and vegetable retailers at less than half the cost at Coles and Woolworths and direct online purchases for our wine supplies, are much cheaper than at Dan Murphy's.

We maintain a relatively large freezer of home cooked pre-prepared meals and supplies of fish, chicken, lamb and portions of bulk cryovac whole beef steaks that can be purchased for as low as \$14 per kg.

I make our own muesli from nuts and seeds purchased in bulk from warehouses from which we also buy spices, legumes and cheeses.

We buy chicken carcasses, chicken livers, coconut cream and Asian foods from the local Asian grocer. I always look to buying meat with the bone in which I extract and boil to make bone broth; bone broth supports joint health and digestion. It is also rich in nutrients such as protein, calcium, magnesium, and phosphorus. I use bone broth for soupy dishes like Laksa, Pho and many others. Chicken stock is mainly used for stracciatella soup. Fish stock is produced by boiling fish bones, head and fins which we reserved for bouillabaisse and chowder. Adding legumes and onion to minced beef creates a new dimension and nutrition whilst reducing the overall cost of the meal.

Buyers and Sellers Alliance (BASA)

I've also conceived a plan that has multiple benefits to both buyers and sellers. It's called "BASA", an acronym for Buyers and Sellers Alliance. The idea is a simple plan to eliminate middlemen utilising a BASA website database where anyone can search for products and services, particularly

food. It's a convenient way to avoid the large box stores; the ones considered essential while all the rest was shut down during the Covid controversy.

Payment is made by bank transfer in Australian dollars or optionally gold trade notes (GTNs). See the documents section for a description of GTNs. BASA would also include those who sell their expertise as professionals, tradesmen, couriers and labourers as well as fishermen and/or their cooperatives. There's no reason why commodities of any description couldn't also be included provided the sale was within Australia. And for members who opt to price their goods and/or services in GTNs it would be helpful for a precious metals mint and a specialised security courier to be involved.

The gold trade note (GTN) is included as currency in the new Australian constitution and if payment in GTN's is included in BASA by a member this would enable participants to trade their surplus GTN's for equivalent value in physical gold bullion.

Chapter 10. Dirigisme, Import Substitution and Trade

As Abraham Lincoln said ***“the object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves in their separate and individual capacities.”*** That concept fits with the modern theory of dirigisme which is economic planning and control by the state of essential industries and infrastructure. This method is the opposite of the free trade laissez-faire method; it should be adopted in Australia.

A fully established and developed nation might contend that a system based on free trade laissez-faire is desirable because they know it makes it very difficult for a colony to rise up from that condition. But if a colony or a neo-colonial construct wishes to advance to a fully developed sovereign nation it must first break free from the free trade laissez-faire system. The best way to achieve that is to implement a dirigiste governmental system that includes the concept of import substitution coupled with protective trade tariffs for its infant industries.

Australia is far from a fully developed nation and we've yet to attain the means to achieve that. The necessary building blocks need to be put in place in the correct order. First a new constitution; our existing constitution binds us as a colony, has no provision to replace it or to create our own money and as previously mentioned it requires our elected leaders to swear an oath of allegiance to the King rather than we the people. So we need to correct those issues and more if we are to embark upon radical changes to [trade, foreign policy](#), infrastructure, communications, transportation, defence, national security, health, education, self-sufficiency and so on.

I now discuss planned infrastructure from the standpoint of dirigisme. Starting with a draft of a proposed new constitution to be adopted by way of referendum. Next, money law reform in the form of the Bill for the Australian NEED Act; and following that enactment we next should consider core infrastructure which I consider to be an inland circular heavy rail system connecting existing and new mining, agriculture and manufacturing centres. This heavy rail transport facility is to provide an alternative to the colonial concept of extract and export; to take the load off the long-haul freight truckers and provide inexpensive transport of raw materials and produce to places of manufacture and consumption. The capital cost of the facility will be fully funded by debt-free grants of new money with users paying only for running expenses. Entities who win tenders to establish the multitude of industries that follow will be provided with debt-free grants and loans to cover the capital cost for establishing their industry and necessary housing and public amenities for their employees whilst each pay for the running expenses. At strategic locations on the ring rail facility will be established freight hubs and manufacturing industries serviced by privately owned truckers and state-owned railways engaged in distribution to cities, towns and ports. This plan will revolutionise Australian freight industry by delivering efficient service at the lowest possible cost. It is an infrastructure project that will support countless feeder industries across a wide spectrum and an essential logistics facility for producers in remote areas afflicted by the tyranny of distance. It is planned to be an anchor project to support all that follow after adopting the new Constitution and the NEED Act.

The next dirigiste decision should be to decide that water hungry industries such as cotton and rice should only be located in the monsoon areas, preferably along with their downstream industries.

In order to implement a national policy of import substitution as required in the new constitution there should be established a Ministry of Natural Resources that should be mandated to develop a long-term plan for exploration, need and extraction along with power to regulate and purchase such commodities at the point of their extraction and to sell them to successful bidders chosen to refine and manufacture useful things from the raw material. This may also necessitate creation of an Exim bank. This will eliminate the widespread tax avoidance scam of transfer pricing while also establishing a multitude of new industries starting with the basics of new steel mills, aluminium refineries and cement factories. All to be in the proximity of their respective major raw materials serviced by the new freight logistics facility.

Australia needs to adjust its trade relations to trusted friends, which history and Trump's tariff war suggests do not include the US or England. China is already our largest trade partner and there's no reason why that should not continue. However, I suggest we should gradually reduce the volume of iron ore and other minerals that we export by encouraging Chinese steel mills, aluminium refineries, shipbuilding, automotive and manufacturers to establish their businesses in Australia with Australian government equity partnerships.

I suggest we should look to Russia, China and Iran for the world best technologies for defence, rocketry, mag lev high speed trains and ship building.

Having demonstrated that we can achieve a much lower cost of living without sacrificing quality of life by introducing the proposed new laws for land, money and taxation, it seems absurd to be exporting coal and iron ore and importing steel. Same with aluminium, rice, cotton, etc.

The proposed new constitution is republican in nature and unicameral i.e. one house or assembly and the President is separately elected by the citizens. The proposed dirigiste structure requires that the various ministerial departments are established and staffed by full time employees; the President appoints the ministers from elected personnel from time to time to oversee and manage their respective departments in accordance with pre-approved long-term plans. A dirigiste system of government functions by playing a strong directive role in the economy, rather than a merely regulatory or non-interventionist role.

Chapter 11. Infrastructure

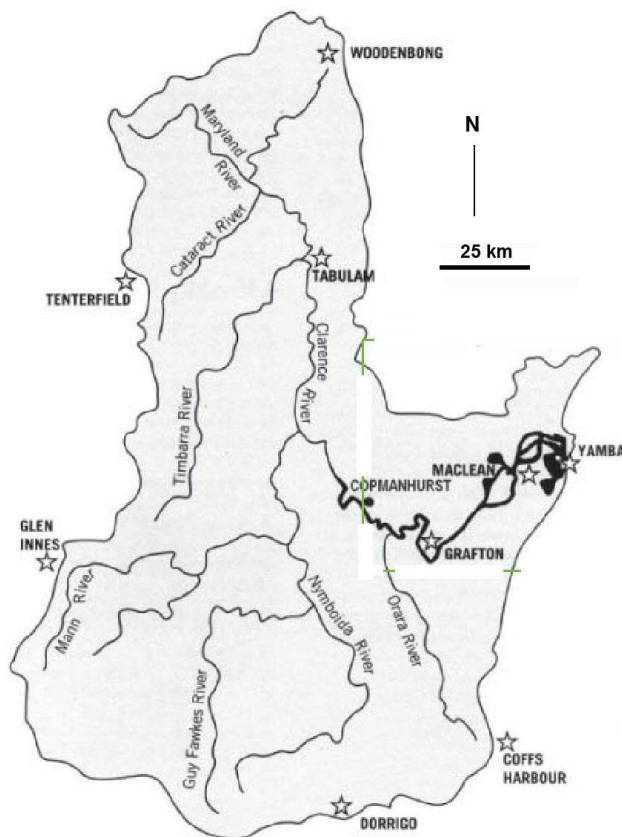
There's a plethora of viable opportunities such as water management and harvesting projects, new agricultural and aquacultural production, oil and gas extraction, petro-chemical industries, power generation from hydro and tidal and in the future perhaps also fusion. We also need to establish new aluminium refineries, steel mills, and establish toolmaking, cotton and woollen mills, clothing factories, wheat and other grain centres with flour mills and associated food manufactures. Australia urgently needs to re-establish its automotive industry that was shut down in a free trade war in the 1960s and to that end we should offer European and Asian manufacturers generous terms such as debt free capital and land. We need to build our own trams, trains and attract foreign specialists to establish factories to build and service a new high speed maglev railway to take the load off inter and intra-state passenger airlines. We also need to establish new ship building facilities for defence, trade and littoral purposes and I suggest we look to China for those needs with manufacture in Australia.

And perhaps the most important infrastructure of any nation is the intellect and resourcefulness of its people, the human capital of the nation. We need to implement and conduct a concerted program to attract foreign engineers, scientists, physicists among others along with a concerted effort to expand the higher university education and research programs.

Here follows some random infrastructure projects all of which can and should be fully funded with debt-free grants.

- 1. An inland heavy rail ring road system connecting existing and new mining, agriculture and manufacturing centres** along with new inland industrial cities and freight hubs.
- 2. New steel mills in the Pilbara region of WA powered with coal.**
- 3. An aluminium smelter on the bauxite rich Mitchel Plateau in WA** powered by tidal power; and an **aluminium smelter on Cape York fed with bauxite from Weipa in Queensland and Arnhem Land NT**, powered by coal.
- 4. The Ernie Bridge water pipeline** was originally proposed to pipe water from the Fitzroy River in the Kimberly to Perth via Kalgoorlie but it was then considered unfeasible. Now with debt-free money, the pipeline Ernie proposed is feasible and needed more than before. I suggest it should run from a suitable point on the Fitzroy, perhaps from a dam at Geikie Gorge to Marble Bar and Meekatharra to thence to the great pit in Kalgoorlie that is due for shut down in approximately 2029. The great pit would become an enormous reservoir to supply Kalgoorlie; water would be released to flow downhill to Mundaring Weir to feed present and future water supply for Perth. The original pipes and pumping equipment designed by C. Y. O'Connor could be salvaged and used elsewhere.
- 5. A dam on the Clarence River** just downstream from the confluence of the Mann and the Clarence rivers would have numerous benefits that easily outweigh the usual objections.
The present main agricultural use of the fertile flood plain is sugar cane feeding into a mill that was established more than 100 years ago. This is a marginal activity with a doubtful profitable future. Cattle grazing should be increased in this area and processed in a new co-operative local

abattoir. I propose that the sugar industry be phased out and replaced with tropical fruit tree orchards/plantations of banana, mango, avocado, pawpaw etc in the lower estuarine reaches of the river and intense vegetable production involving piped and channel irrigation in the upper reaches of the river above the estuarine section. Just those two activities alone would result in a significant increase in the population of the valley and cause the average earnings of the population to move from existing border-line poverty to equal NSW rural average. An added bonus would consist of an increase in tourism due to the creation of the two 40 km freshwater lakes. It would also provide hydro power generation at minimal cost serving the district from the dam. And finally, the dam would eliminate the enormous annual economic costs for repairs and inconvenience due to flooding. Every year the valley grinds to a halt and large expenses are incurred. Roads and bridges are closed and need repairs. Yamba loses its only access road and joins other parts of the isolated community. Homes and businesses in Grafton, Ulmarra, Cowper, Brushgrove, Lawrence and Maclean are flooded or cut off causing extensive damage. Schools are closed, people with scheduled visits for out-of-town medical services are out of luck. The major north/south highway is closed for days at a time. SES cost for helicopter rescue and the prohibitive cost for insurance in the region and the list goes on. A study should be undertaken to ascertain if and when there is adequate excess capacity of the dam, to pump surplus water over the divide and into the headwaters of the Murray/Darling/Murrumbidgee River system.



6. **A dam at Wellington** in South Australia at the end of the Murray River with the removal of the barrages where Lake Alexandrina used to be connected to the ocean. This would have many beneficial aspects with a

minimal cost paid for with debt-free Australian money. At last recognising that it is impossible to use the now non-existing surplus Murray River flow to convert both Lakes Alexandrina and Albert into gigantic freshwater lakes for irrigation by local farmers. Both lakes in their natural state are estuarine with tidal flows of sea water up to Wellington. This would eventually rid the lakes of carp, an undesirable foreign introduced freshwater species and the often-recurring algae contaminant. It would be essential to re-introduce mangrove trees which provide valuable breeding habitat for fish and crustaceans. Perhaps an aquaculture industry could then be established for oysters, mussels, crabs and trout? Furthermore, a fishing boat harbour, a port for a second Tasmanian ferry, a marina with a yacht club and rowing club could be established for low cost near Goolwa.

7. A Navigable Canal from Port Pirie through Lake Torrens to Lake Eyre

There is a school of thought that evaporation from such a large area would increase rainfall and thus turn desert into arable land. The lakes would become a magnet for tourists and house boats as well as a source of salt which constitutes the feedstock for production of many essential products such as chlorine and caustic soda which are produced together through the electrolysis of sodium chloride (NaCl) solution. This process known as the chlor-alkali process is used to manufacture polyvinyl chloride, plastics, and paper pulp. Caustic soda is also used in the production of soap, detergents, commercial drain cleaners, and oven cleaners. It is also essential in the glass manufacturing, mining, water treatment, desalination plants, and food processing industries. In the chemical industry, salt serves as a raw material for producing medicines, paints, adhesives, and cleaning agents. Chlorine is used in the production of hydrochloric acid, ammonia, hydrogen peroxide, and is burned for power and steam production. It is also used in the manufacturing of titanium dioxide, herbicides and hypochlorite.

Lake Eyre salt harvesting areas are located close to supplies of natural gas which is used in the Chlor-alkali process. This could be the basis of a major new industry providing many products that are on Australia's import substitution list.

8. A high-speed maglev railway network needs to be established to augment the existing intra and interstate air travel services for passengers.

9. The existing iron ore mining and steelworks at Whyalla should be nationalised and expanded with coal-fired furnaces.

10. Seal and flood-proof all the major roads.

11. Harden the entire electricity distribution system against electromagnetic pulse attack (EMP).

12.

Chapter 12. Space

This chapter will be addressed in several parts:

1. **Defence**
2. **Infrastructure for communications**
3. **Navigation and Mapping**

1 Defence:

My understanding of Australia's existing arrangements are as follows: we're in the process of enhancing our radar capabilities for defence through several agreements with the United States and the United Kingdom to advance Australian defence space capabilities, including the installation of a Deep-space Advanced Radar Capability site near Exmouth in Western Australia, which is expected to be operational by 2026.

This site is proposed to integrate with other sites in the United States and the United Kingdom, providing 24-hour continuous global and all-weather coverage to track and identify objects in deep space, boosting the ability to detect and deter space-based threats.

Additionally, Australia has relocated a C-Band Space Surveillance Radar System from Antigua to Harold E. Holt Naval Communication Station near Exmouth, Western Australia. This radar provides southern and eastern hemisphere coverage, enabling improved positional accuracies and predictions, and can track several hundred objects a day, identifying space debris and satellites.

The Albanese Government is also investing in the procurement of up to 14 multi-mission phased array radars (MMPARs) for the Australian Army, which will be produced by Canberra-based CEA Technologies. These radars are proposed to support Army's long-range fires capability and provide greater monitoring of potential threats, with the first radars expected to be delivered from 2027. But these systems have problems, see [this](#).

Furthermore, Australia is partnering with Canada to develop an Arctic radar missile-detection system, leveraging Australia's expertise in "over-the-horizon" radar, an advanced system that allows for continuous threat-tracking over a vast area.

The government intends to integrate Australia's defence capabilities in the space domain with that of the US, Britain and Canada. I suggest all this activity and expense is not in our interests and should be discontinued as should also the foreign participation in the Exmouth radar system.

But **what Australia needs NOW is a facility for our island continent, the Indian, Southern and Pacific Ocean areas and north facing area to latitude of Singapore**. As a newly non-aligned nation we should remove or repurpose all US, Canadian and UK inter-operatable military installations and bases, accordingly we have no need to integrate any of our infrastructure with that of Canada, United States or the United Kingdom, so we'll need to withdraw from all such arrangements.

Our replacement will need to be operational NOW and not only to detect; it must also incorporate the means to destroy incoming missiles. Such technology is now available to friends of Russia. Their S-500 is along-range air defense system with a range of 600 kms designed to counter aircraft, ballistic and cruise missiles, and reportedly can target low-orbit satellites. Additionally, Russia may be able to supply us with complimentary electronic defence facilities. Iran also has advanced defensive weaponry that could be available to friends.

2 Infrastructure for Communications:

The existing telecommunications infrastructure includes broadband and voice services, as well as mobile coverage. Broadband and landline voice

service in densely populated areas is generally fibre to the node and copper to the endpoint. The statutory infrastructure provider (SIP) Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) doesn't provide any infrastructure but it maintains a list of the privately owned telecommunications network providers and their infrastructure. In densely populated areas mobile service is provided by competing providers, apparently there is no common roaming agreement and much of the network is replicated! Installation of 5G is in progress and seemingly there has been no official moves halt this potential danger to human health and surveillance.

For regional and remote areas, the Australian Government has implemented a program known as Mobile Black Spot Program to improve mobile coverage. As of the latest updates, 925 new base stations have been built, but there are still large unserved areas and others where coverage, quality, and reliability need improvement. The government's Black Spot Program still excludes many bushfire, cyclone, and flood-prone regions. No coverage is provided for water borne craft in territorial waters or in the out-back where several mineral prospectors have died in recent years. **It is hard to imagine a worse tangle of service inefficiency, waste of money with scant consideration for subscribers' interests.**

Cabling infrastructure includes fibre-optic cables, which ACMA says provides a high protection from electromagnetic effects, but there are very few end-to-end fibre-optic connections exist as most still rely on copper between the endpoint and the fibre node. So it would appear that all of our unshielded telecommunications are at risk of electromagnetic warfare.

Starlink services are also available Australia-wide, including both rural and urban areas. However, Starlink infrastructure will struggle to provide coverage in high-population-density situations as their dish requires an unobstructed view of the sky.

Starlink offers a residential plan with unlimited data for \$139 per month. The plan includes high-speed internet with download speeds of up to 200 Mbps. The customer is required to purchase or rent the Starlink satellite dish which costs \$599 upfront or \$19 per month for rental. For those who need internet on the go, Starlink also offers a roam plan. The mini roam plan provides 50GB of data per month for \$80, and the Unlimited Roam plan offers unlimited data for \$195 per month. These plans are suitable for in-motion use up to 100 mph (160 kmph) and can be used on boats in inland and territorial waters. In my opinion Starlink has priced itself out of the Australian market plus it is likely to struggle to provide a service to all in high-population-density situations. We need to [ban use of Starlink services in Australia](#) as a matter of national security. Starlink by actively partnering with the US government is smuggling communications hardware into Iran. Elon Musk is once again aiding Washington's attempts at regime change. This fits into a long pattern of both American efforts to dislodge the government in Tehran and Musk's close collaboration with the US national security state, helping it to achieve its objectives around the world. Doubtless Starlink spying technology would be activated against Australia after implementing the plans in this missive.

In view of the foregoing, it seems that the most sensible course for Australia to follow would be to develop our own satellite-based facilities for telecommunications and internet and stop wasting money on EMP vulnerable land-based fibre, copper and wireless systems. With our new debt free money paying for the capital cost a government owned facility would ensure cost to users would be minimal. And while we're at it, the

coverage should be extended to and made available to our friends in the Indian/Pacific Ocean region. What happens to the privately owned terrestrial infrastructure is a matter for its owners, particularly Telstra which has received a handsome pay-out for their original copper network some years ago.

3 Navigation and Mapping

There are three operating facilities for navigation in the world;

- **GPS;**
- **GLONASS; and**
- **BeiDou;**

- (a) The **Global Positioning System (GPS)** is a satellite-based navigation system owned by the United States Space Force and operated by Mission Delta 31. It provides geolocation and time information to GPS receivers anywhere on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) is essential for the functioning of the critical infrastructure. Nearly all sectors rely on accurate PNT information for their operations, but the widespread use of GPS as the primary source of PNT data makes these sectors vulnerable to disruptions or manipulations of the GPS signal. To address these vulnerabilities, the Broadcast Positioning System (BPS) has been proposed as a complementary terrestrial service to GPS and other Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS). GPS can provide positioning, navigation, and timing services using the ATSC 3.0 signal, which is broadcast from television stations across the country. The U.S. government and industry partners are working to strengthen the security and resilience of the national PNT ecosystem from intentional and unintentional threats. This includes developing best practices for the planning, development, and use of PNT systems and services to support critical infrastructure. Broadcast Positioning System (BPS) and a terrestrial service to complement GPS and GNSS using ATSC 3.0 broadcasts from television stations.

Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) are essential for the functioning of critical infrastructure, relying on accurate information from GPS and other sources. National Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) Executive Committee (EXCOM) provides guidance to the US DoD on GPS-related matters to ensure the system addresses national priorities and military requirements of the US. Australia currently uses the GPS facility.

- (b) **GLONASS** is the Russian system using satellites for navigation; it was developed in 1957 during the investigation of the possible application of radio-astronomy technologies for aero navigation. But the facility became insufficient for navigation support of the Russian territory even with limited availability. Over the past 20 years the level of GLONASS capability has been enhanced by a range of development directions the main of which are:

1. Development of the GLONASS orbital constellation structure;
2. Transition to use navigation satellites of the new generation “GLONASS-K” with enhanced capabilities;
3. GLONASS ground control segment development including GLONASS orbit and clock segment enhancement;

4. Augmentations design and development;
 - o The System of Differential Correction and Monitoring; and
 - o Global system of high precision definition of navigation and orbit and clock information in real time for civil users.

(c) **BeiDou** is the Chinese system for global navigation; it seems from their publications to have become the most comprehensive facility in the world. The BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS) has been independently constructed and operated by China with an eye on the needs of the country's national security and economic and social development. As a temporal-spatial infrastructure of national significance, the BDS provides all-time, all-weather and high-accuracy positioning, navigation and timing services to global users.

Since provision of services, BDS has been widely used in transportation, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hydrological monitoring, meteorological forecasting, communication, power dispatching, disaster relief, public security and other fields, and has been serving national significant infrastructures, thereby resulting in remarkable economic and social benefits. The BDS-based navigation services have been widely adopted by e-commerce enterprises, manufacturers of intelligent mobile terminals and location-based services providers, which have extensively entered into the fields of mass consumption, share economies, and those related to people's livelihood. New modes, business forms and economy of the BDS applications are emerging, profoundly changing people's production and life. China will continue to promote the BDS applications and industrial development, so as to serve the country's modernization construction and daily life of the people, and to make contributions to the global scientific, technological, economic and social development.

China applies the principle that “BDS is developed by China, dedicated to the world, and aiming to be top-class”, and is keen to share the outcome of the BDS construction and development with all other countries, to promote global satellite navigation development and make Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) serve the world and benefit mankind. BDS provides spatial and temporal information security for economic and social development and is one of the important achievements in the past 40 years of China's reform and opening up, and serves as a global public product contributed by China to the world. China will continue to actively promote international exchanges and cooperation, so as to achieve compatibility and interoperability with other satellite navigation systems in the world and provide global users with higher performance, more reliable and multiple services.

The Development Strategy

In the late 20th century, China started to explore a path to develop a navigation satellite system suitable for its national conditions and gradually formulated a three-step development strategy: By 2000, the construction of BDS-1 was completed to provide services to China; by 2012, the construction of BDS-2 was completed to provide services to the Asia-Pacific region; the construction of BDS-3 was completed to provide services worldwide in 2020.

The Development Goals

The BDS development aims to build a world-class navigation satellite system to meet the needs of the country's national security as well as economic and social development; to provide continuous, stable and reliable services for global users; to develop the BDS-related industries to support China's economic and social development, as well as improvement of people's living standards; and to enhance international cooperation to share the development fruits in the field of satellite navigation, increasing the comprehensive application benefits of global navigation satellite systems.

The Development Principles

China upholds the principles of "independence, openness, compatibility and gradualness" in the BDS construction and development. Independence refers to uphold independent construction, development and operation of BDS, and to acquire the capability to independently provide satellite navigation services to global users. Openness refers to provide open satellite navigation services free of charge, and to encourage all-scale, multi-level and high-quality international cooperation and exchange. Compatibility refers to enhance the compatibility and interoperability with other navigation satellite systems, and to encourage international collaborations and exchanges, so as to provide better services to users. Gradualness refers to carry out the BDS development in a phased approach, to enhance BDS service performance, and to boost the development of satellite navigation industries in a comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable manner.

The Future Target

A more ubiquitous, integrated and intelligent, comprehensive national positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) system is scheduled to be established by 2035.

The Main Architecture

BDS is mainly comprised of three segments: a space segment, a ground segment and a user segment.

The BDS space segment consists of a number of satellites located in the Geostationary Earth Orbit (GEO), Inclined Geo-Synchronous Orbit (IGSO) and Medium Earth Orbit (MEO).

The BDS ground segment consists of various ground stations, including master control stations, time synchronization/uplink stations, monitoring stations, as well as operation and management facilities of the inter-satellite link.

The BDS user segment consists of various kinds of BDS basic products, systems, and services as well as those compatible with other navigation systems, including basic products such as chips, modules and antennae, terminals, application systems and application services.

The BDS Characteristics: the BDS development follows a model of developing regional service capacities, then gradually extending the services globally. This practice has blazed a path for building a satellite navigation system with Chinese characteristics and enriched the development models for navigation satellite systems worldwide.

BDS possesses the following characteristics: first, its space segment is a hybrid constellation consisting of satellites in three kinds of orbits. In comparison with other navigation satellite systems, BDS operates more satellites in high orbits to offer better anti-shielding capabilities, which is particularly observable in terms of performance in the low-latitude areas. Second, BDS provides navigation signals of multiple frequencies, and is

able to improve service accuracy by using combined multi-frequency signals. Third, BDS integrates navigation and communication function, and possesses multiple service capabilities, namely, positioning, navigation and timing, short message communication, international search and rescue, satellite-based augmentation, ground augmentation and precise point positioning, etc.

Analysis: So, which of the abovementioned three facilities are the best? Clearly from the above description, BeiDou seems way ahead in a technical sense as well as geographical coverage and it's free. That would be my pick.

Chapter 13. Foreign Policy and Trade

Under the new Constitution the concept of “import substitution” is mandated to hasten Australia’s conversion from neo-colonial state to a sovereign independent nation. It implies that the nation maximises self-sufficiency and restricts imports to essentials that can’t be manufactured, extracted or grown locally. Conversely exports of non-renewable commodities are to be regulated to ensure long term supply for local manufacture and posterity. Exports of surplus renewable property such as food, clothing and manufactures are to be encouraged. Australia should protect its new infant industries with protective tariffs on imports of competing goods. Otherwise, trade should be a win/win situation where both parties benefit.

To strengthen implementation of the forgoing a new national Export/Import Bank should be established. The bank should also be mandated to fund the purchase of all commodities extracted from the land and territorial waters by a newly established ministry of natural resources which is to auction such commodities to private authorised entities for local manufacture, refining or smelting. This is intended to short circuit the common tax avoidance practice of transfer pricing by mining and oil and gas companies and preserve natural resources for domestic use and posterity.

The proposed Indi-Pac Treaty on Friendship, Good Neighbourliness, Cooperation and Defence is intended to create a common market for our respective products and services, a defensive buffer while also assisting our smaller island nations to repel foreign aggression. Consideration of a diplomatic presence in each of the Indi-Pac nations that participate in the treaty should be considered in addition to the existing list.

Under the new constitution Australia is mandated to adopt a policy of armed neutrality and to consider joining the association of non-aligned nations.

Australia is to withdraw from the World Health Organisation, IMF and the United Nations Organisation, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, ANZUS, AUKUS and all other arrangements for military purposes. All foreign military bases and installations are to be closed or repurposed upon enactment of the new constitution.

Chapter 14. Education

The new Constitution for Australia mandates some basic laws on education in Article 43 with one stand-out provision - clause 6. *"In Australia all higher university education shall be financed and rewarded only from the federal budget"*. The intention of this provision is to eliminate influence by corporations, and other entities for their narrow interests rather than those of the nation.

Over the past 20 years I've noticed a marked decline in government funded vocational and technical education and this may be what is causing a decline in provision of housing which has been blamed on the shortage of skilled tradesmen. It now takes 2 or 3 years to build a house whereas a decade ago, one year was about the average construction period. The cost of privatised TAFE education is a great deterrent and a solution could be a return to 100% state funded courses, particularly as the new money law would cover such funding, debt-free.

The implication of the large development plans described in this treatise is that Australia will need to substantially increase the numbers and competence levels of engineers, scientists and other professions. To that end we should seek the best personnel from abroad and expand our universities to increase the numbers of highly skilled graduates.

As to the existing state government and national curricula for schools and pre-school I have no knowledge. But from my memory of the then current system, was to teach students what to think rather than how to think. I now know that the history of world events that I was introduced to was little else than propaganda. Surely there's no downside to teaching the facts even if they show Australia or its allies in a bad light. Current affairs of a wide cross-section of nations, how the world works, factual history of wars should also be part of all schools' curriculum.

Another factor which I suspect is lacking is that of domestic science. This should be taught to both boys and girls with subjects such as food selection, nutrition, cooking, table manners etc. Facilities should also be provided for teaching the arts, science, chemistry, music and one or more foreign languages.

Facilities at all schools should be provided for sports and gymnastics.

Chapter 15. Defence and National Security

As far as I know Australia has never had an original defence strategy as we've been fighting other people's wars since 1790. We're told by our colonial masters when to go to war and we hope they will defend us if and when Australia is under attack. But history suggests Australia has never been defended by England or the USA. I remember in WW2 [the Brisbane line](#).

The only times we've been attacked was during World War 2 in the early 1940s by Japanese bombing strikes on Darwin and the ships in the harbour, the airfield on Horn Island in the Torres Strait, Broome, Port Hedland, Derby, Katherine and Wyndham. Newcastle was also shelled from the sea and three Japanese midget submarines sunk the HMAS Kuttabul in Sydney Harbour. Japanese flying boats conducted several night raids on Townsville in late July 1942. Seemingly we had no defence to any of those attacks. However, the HMAS Sydney an Australian light cruiser, engaged the German auxiliary cruiser Kormoran in battle off the coast of Western Australia on 19th November 1941. That battle resulted in the sinking of both ships, with the loss of all 645 crew aboard HMAS Sydney and 80 of the 86 crew of Kormoran.

Our military policy has always been offensive. And as far as I know we've never had a national security policy. But we can expect that both will become essential upon enactment of the new constitution and laws regarding money, land etc. So, who's likely to aggress against Australia?

One of Sun Tzu's statements in his Art of War is:

"If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles.

If you know yourself, but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat.

If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle.

So, let's assume we know ourselves; our next step is to identify the potential enemy. Under the section Risks in this missive, I identified our enemy as Deep State i.e. Rothschild, but the Rothschild cabal only act through proxies so we need to identify possible proxy entities. The nations that have traditionally been used as Rothschild proxies are England, USA and Israel and I don't expect any others to suddenly appear. But things happen and the Rothschild cabal have been known to fund mercenary forces, think the Hessians to defeat George Washington's quest for America's independence, the Bolsheviks so called Russian revolution and the "reformed" ISIS leader in present day Syria. In my opinion Israel's genocide in Palestine marks the desperation of Deep State in its dying days. I reasoned that such an entity would:

1. want our natural resources;
2. want our interoperable alliance for their own military and industrial purposes;
3. want to shut down policies and procedures that challenge their hegemony; or
any combination of the above.

To test item 1 above I conducted an examination of our major exports in 2024 to [England](#) and [USA](#) which in both cases it included gold bullion; \$4

and \$2 billion respectively and I reasoned that would be continued into 2025 and beyond. Readers should note that in our new constitution, export of gold is banned. There's a strong suspicion at the present time that gold stored in the Rothschild controlled Bank of England and in Federal Reserve System of the US has been hypothecated, meaning it has been leased out to unknown entities effectively constituting "fractional *reserve lending*". This is currently causing extraordinarily long delays in meeting delivery demand from Comex traders, suggesting that the vaults are devoid of unpledged gold. I reason that if Australia is to ban its gold exports totalling \$6 billion a year to England and the US this will severely aggravate an existing embarrassing situation that could give rise to aggression against Australia.

Regarding a test of item 2 above readers will note that our military is already deeply interoperable with both that of England and the USA and that I have elsewhere identified that the greatest risk to Australia is that of the Anglo/US alliance including a major spying establishment for the Five Eyes near Alice Springs that has been suggested be decommissioned. Our foreign policy is to be re-aligned away from that risk. Furthermore, the proposed new constitution mandates that Australia maintain a policy of armed neutrality.

In considering item 3 above it is incontrovertible that the Australian NEED Act when activated will drive a dagger into the heart of the Rothschild banking supremacy of the world particularly if it alerts other nations to follow suit. It just so happens that the two major centres of Zionist power are the City of London and Washington DC.

We've ticked all the boxes and that should provoke a hornets' nest of aggression risk.

Will it promote a battle by Washington DC and the City of London against Australia? But if either the US or England aggress against Australia, I would expect that the reason for such will electrify a large number of nations and lead to them to follow our example. Everyone has "skin in this game" including the subjects of England and citizenry of the USA. This suggests that Australia could foment internal Anglo/US rebellion of their citizens. It would also be advantageous if Russia, China and India were to simultaneously replicate Australia's decision to take control of their money. North Korea and Iran have already done so. And that being the case we can be confident that they and others will willingly share their advanced defensive weaponry with us. It's not possible to assess as to whether the US and England would fight for the Rothschild banking interests in preference to their own sovereign rights and interests. In any case their respective economies may not be strong enough to fight a war on Australia in addition to their other exploits against Russia and China. But then there's the risk of Rothschild proxy warfare utilising the mercenary forces now in charge of Syria or a re-run of the Bolsheviks in the so-called Russian revolution.

Having identified the enemy, the next task is to assess the strategies available to the enemy and the defensive means we have or could acquire. Both the possible proxy players have nuclear weapons and if the sole purpose of aggression was to wipe Australia off the map as was the intention of the US in 1945 with the [Manhattan Project](#). That would spell the end of Australia, all living habitation and preclude future extraction of its natural resources for at least a hundred years. Perhaps a more sensible war strategy for an attack on Australia would be an [electromagnetic pulse \(EMP\)](#). The results of such would be disastrous in the absence of adequate

shielding of critical electric componentry. So, protection against EMP must rank highly on our defence list. Could this be what caused the Iberian Peninsula recent blackout? Spain recently recognised Palestine as a nation, opposed NATO troops in Ukraine and is talking to China!

And then there's the risk of an [ENMOD attack](#). It's my guess that the best defence to this exposure is to destroy the US base in the Antarctic from which the attack came. A few hypersonic Kinzhals or Oreshniks should do the job.

The US technocrats are in the process of deploying **Palantir** on which Derrick Broze asks *"how does a company with CIA ties and two steering committee members of the secretive Bilderberg Group as founders end up in the White House? This is no small curiosity. We are witnessing the MAGA movement -- which largely believes it is the "resistance" to the "globalist elite" -- capitulate and make excuses as Trump stacks his cabinet with members and attendees of the Bilderberg Group, the World Economic Forum, and the WEF's Young Global Leaders program. The Bilderberg attendees who meet in secret every May are the representatives of the true ruling class. The fact that two members of the steering committee of the Bilderberg Group -- Peter Thiel and Alex Karp -- are running Palantir and collecting an increasing number of military industrial complex contracts is a clear sign that Trump is not fighting the "deep state". That Palantir is now even further integrated with the US government via the Trump administration should alarm all Americans. It should alarm residents of nations around the world who value privacy and individual liberty. A former employee of Palantir who recently decided to come forward and warn the public about his former employer says the knowledge that someone like Palantir is always watching will be enough to push some people into silence. **"We're at the brink of using these technologies potentially to run our government, to run our battlefields and our personal lives," he said. "Using artificial intelligence as a sort of panacea solution across our federal departments, and especially when they're again wielded by, people with a very distinct agenda, puts everyone at risk."** The agenda promoted by Technocrats like Peter Thiel, Elon Musk, and Alex Karp, and their friends in the Trump administration is not America First. It's not an agenda which represents individual liberty, freedom of speech, and freedom from invasive technologies. It is an anti-human, technological progress at all costs, Technocratic agenda which will result in the end of human liberty if we do not resist."*

And then there's spyware, yes from Israel; have you heard of **Pegasus or Toka**? [See what Witney Web has to say.](#)

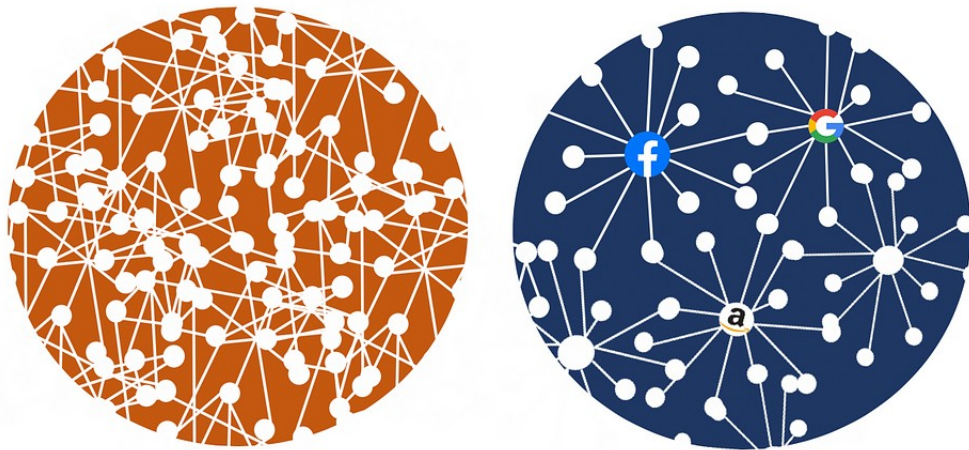
Obviously if our identified enemy is an Anglo/American alliance so our defensive weaponry needs to be of superior standard to theirs. Fortunately such exists in [Russia](#), China, Iran and North Korea and preferably we should be granted rights to manufacture under Australian control or at least encourage the supplier to manufacture in Australia.

I doubt that we need to increase the size of our military force but we do need to redirect its posture which currently is offensive in line with our Anglo/American rulers. That needs to change to defensive and in the process, I think there is much to gain at minimal cost by reintroducing compulsory national service for 3 or 6 months for all youth, male and female at age 18 and a reserve force.

Addressing the issue of national security, it is essential that we identify the potential “enemy within”, those that could act as a proxy for Deep State, meaning Rothschild interests and/or the British monarchy/empire. Consider the following: the World Economic Forum members who are in pharmaceuticals, banking, agrichemicals, genetic engineering and the top end of power politics, Club of Rome members, the Bilderbergers, Zionists, Soros and his associated entities for example BDS, Democracy Alliance and The Resistance. Ford Foundation, Fabian Society, MacArthur Foundation and the Movement for Black Lives. USAID, freemasons of many varieties- Templar, Orange, Scottish Rite etc.; there are literally thousands of branches in most Australian cities and towns. Also, the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) in London and its off shoot the Australian Institute of International Affairs, the RIIA is a registered charity of the King of England.

Having identified the potential enemy within perhaps a law along the following lines would be appropriate: *“The Australian Government shall not employ, appoint or permit to be elected a person or entity to a position of authority that has been designated as persona non grata”*. Such designations should include persons and entities associated with or employed by World Economic Forum, Club of Rome, Bilderbergers, Zionists, Soros and its associated entities, USAID, freemasonic lodges of many varieties - Templar, Orange, Scottish Rite etc., Royal Institute of International Affairs, Australian Institute of International Affairs and their respective members, officials and supporters.

Chapter 16. The Internet



A once distributed ecosystem has been consolidated

Once a thriving network of creativity, the vast power of the Internet has been consolidated by power brokers that thwart access, hinder economic growth, and reap disproportional rewards. Today, the Internet has consolidated around network monopolies — with disproportionate amounts of traffic being mediated through Google, Facebook, and [Amazon](#). Seemingly there's nothing the public can do to return to the 'good old days' of a distributed network. But it doesn't have to be like that because a small Scottish group of technologists have now soft launched the result of some 14 years of work which is designed to correct this problem and, in the process, they have achieved much more. You can read about this new facility called [Autonomi here](#). Personally, I can't think of even one reason why the whole world should not transition to Autonomi.

Chapter 17. Sport and the Indi-Pac Games

The proposed new constitution mandates “*in Australia federal programs of protecting and strengthening the health of the population shall be financed by the State; measures shall be adopted to develop state, municipal and private health services; activities shall be promoted which facilitate the strengthening of health, the development of physical culture and sport, ecological and sanitary-epidemiological well-being*”. Colleges seem to have adequate sporting activities as part of their curricula but do state schools, municipal governments and private health services promote physical culture and sport, ecological and sanitary-epidemiological well-being? Seems they don't but should, particularly as such would be funded by debt free money.

The Olympic Games has been politicised and the chances of change for the better any time soon are remote. I consider that the image of Australia and the global south would be enhanced if we promoted and funded the major cost of running a new event to be called The Indi-Pac Games; open to all nations in and facing the Indian and Pacific oceans. Furthermore, this will promote the benefits of our neighbours joining the Indi-Pac Treaty on Friendship, Good Neighbourliness, Co-operation and Defence.

The Australian Government should call a meeting of relative ministers in the Indi-Pac region and plan the event. Each nation should have the option to nominate which sports to contest. Here's a list of the 65 nations in and facing the Indian and Pacific oceans. Those in red have been stolen.

Pakistan	Oman	Japan	Guam
Madagascar	Philippines	United States	Cook Islands
Bangladesh	Réunion	China	Marshall Islands
Brunei	Seychelles	Australia	Tonga
Comoros	Costa Rica	Fiji	Colombia
Russia	Caroline Islands	Kiribati	Pitcairn Islands
India	Solomon Islands	Nauru	South Africa
Indonesia	Thailand	New Zealand	Hawaii
West Papua	Timor-Leste	New Guinea	Niue
Honduras	Polynesia - Tahiti	Samoa	Guatemala
Malaysia	Chagos Archipelago	Nicaragua	San Salvador
Maldives	North Mariana Islands	Chile	Ecuador
Mauritius	Wallis and Futuna	Tuvalu	Guyana
Mozambique	Canada	Vanuatu	Paraguay
Tanzania	Mexico	Honduras	Peru
Singapore	Panama	Sri Lanka	French Polynesia
Borneo			

Chapter 18. Insurance

The business of Insurance is the spreading of the losses of the few among the many and having had some 30 years' experience in the so-called profession I can see no logical reason why such should be largely controlled by Deep State entities. A more beneficial structure surely would be a state run not for profit entity. Abraham Lincoln famously said *"the legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves in their separate and individual capacities."* This holds true for both money and insurance. Furthermore, the business of privatised insurance doesn't produce anything, it sucks money out of circulation and in Australia, out of the nation.

The Australian general insurance underwriting industry is dominated by three entities with a combined market cap of \$48 billion as at 2024. QBE \$21 billion, Suncorp \$15 billion and IAG \$11 billion. Profits are not invested in Australia.

Top 2 shareholders of QBE are:

HSBC Custody Nominees with 35.55%

J P Morgan Nominees with 25.85%

Top 4 shareholders of Suncorp are:

FIL 4.235%

BlackRock 1.772%

State Street 0.9577%

Top 4 shareholders of IAG are:

Berkshire Hathaway 1.117%

Commonwealth Superannuation 0.7276%

Beta Shares Capital 469 0.6196%

State Street 0.4779%

Medibank and Bupa together hold 52.2% of the health insurance market, with HCF, NIB, and HBF rounding out the top five

Top 4 shareholders of Medibank are:

J P Morgan 7.93%

Citicorp Nominees 6.49%

HSBC 6.03%

National Nominees 4.14%

Bupa is a global not for profit entity that has no shareholders

HBF and HCF are both not for profit entities that have no shareholders

As of 2025, the top shareholders of the major life insurance companies in Australia are as follows:

TAL Life Limited: Owned by Dai-ichi Life Group, a Japanese life insurance company.

AIA Australia Limited: Part of the AIA Group, a pan-Asian life insurance company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Zurich Australia Limited: A division of Zurich Insurance Group, a Swiss multinational insurance company.

MLC Limited: 80% owned by Nippon Life Insurance Company, with the remaining 20% owned by National Australia Bank (NAB).

MetLife Insurance Limited: Owned by MetLife Inc., a global insurance company based in the United States.

My recommendations for a restructure of the life, general and health insurance industries along with that of the public subscription superannuation industry is to nationalise it as a single not for profit enterprise.

Chapter 19. Health

Like most people I'm not well versed in medical matters and I don't profess to have expert knowledge of diseases, allergies and what causes premature failure of human organs, but what I do know is that if people:

- frequently physically exercised within limits depending on their age and other factors;
- were [exposed to sunlight](#) for an hour each day;
- having understood what was and what was not nutritious food, consumed only nutritious food;
- avoided activities with high stress, diseased matter and dangerous chemicals and substances like [glyphosate \(Roundup\)](#);
- adopted a practice of lifetime learning exercising the brain.

We as a nation would be a lot healthier.

In an earlier chapter on Food and Other Necessities I introduced Julian Rose an organic farmer; readers should make a conscious decision to follow his advice.

Australian public health policy primarily focuses on treating symptoms rather than eliminating the cause.

Our health policy relies on top-down, centrally planned interventions rather than individually optimized health promotion and treatment decisions. In my opinion government health policy should focus primarily on health education and secondly disease treatment. If government is to succeed in achieving that transformation, and I hope it does, it will need to first examine the circumstances that have led to the current focus on disease treatment. This can be achieved by searching "Rockefeller-funded Flexner Report" we will then discover [how John Rockefeller took control over Modern Medicine](#) in the western influenced world. In an earlier chapter we discussed the fact that Rockefeller interests today are yet another of the Rothschild fronts. So, it's all about money and world control, not health.

The new 5G mobile phone towers are in fact pulsing electro-magnetic beams which are injurious to health and worse, surveillance systems use it as a tracking machinery to an excessive degree (e.g., carrying a smart phone is like carrying a tracking device, Amazon's Alexa listens in to whatever people say in their own homes, WhatsApp gives Meta extensive insight into social and personal life. See [this](#)).

For those who hoped that R. F. Kennedy Jnr's appointment to the Trump executive would provide us with some refreshing ideas on health that we could adopt in Australia, I regret to say nothing of value is likely to emerge. In fact what will become clear is that [Peter Thiel and Jim O'Neill](#) intended to deliver a set of policies that will rival those of Fauci, Gates and Schwab. Kennedy has a fight on his hands to stay in business.

Here's a link to a moving story by [Laura Delano on how the mental health industry took over her life](#) and her fight to get it back. It indicates that there is a lot more required in psychiatry than medications.

The new constitution mandates: "*in Australia federal programs of protecting and strengthening the health of the population shall be financed by the State; measures shall be adopted to develop state, municipal and private*

health services; activities shall be promoted which facilitate the strengthening of health, the development of physical culture and sport, ecological and sanitary-epidemiological wellbeing". The latter aspects of which are presently deficient and in need of correction.

The Queensland Government is planning to destroy a globally significant biobank which could prove invaluable to research into diagnosing and treating Covid vaccine injuries, now referred to as "long Covid". The federal government should prevent this planned destruction and provide long term adequate funding for further research and associated activities.

I now list a few links to articles on treating health issues that seem to have been lost in the quest for patented drugs:

- **Why Was This Powerful, Drug-Free Therapy Cast Aside?** Once hailed for treating everything from deadly infections to autoimmune flares and heart disease, this century-old UV blood treatment was quietly buried by mainstream medicine - yet new research shows it may be one of the safest, most versatile healing tools ever discovered.
- **A Horrifying Breakthrough in the WHITE FIBROUS CLOT Saga** Richard C. Cook comments: In trying to determine the cause of the collapse in public health demonstrably attributable to the genocidal COVID "jab," commentators continue to point to the appearance in the bodies of victims of "spike protein." Three Sages, aided by one of our principals, Dr. Lewis Coleman, has come to view "spike protein" as possibly identical with the amyloid protein familiar to clinicians as the cause of death from the condition of amyloidosis seen in many fatal chronic conditions.
- **How Your Diet Shapes the Way Your Skin Ages** Doctor Mercola says your skin is a layered, responsive organ that reacts [reflects] your health status and daily choices. Diet plays a major role in its aging, hydration, repair, and structural resilience.
- **The Hidden Tragedy of Neurological Vaccine Injuries** the subtle dangers of vaccinations must be considered when assessing if their risks and benefits justify mandating them.
- **Unlocking DMSO's Potential**— Revolutionary Combination Therapies for Pain, Infections, and More.

Chapter 20. Media

Australia's media landscape is dominated by a few major players, with significant market concentration in both print and broadcast media. Here are the top six news media companies in Australia:

Nine Entertainment is the largest Australian media company with holdings in television, radio, and digital media, including the popular Nine News and the Sydney Morning Herald.

News Corp Australia is a subsidiary of News Corp, controlling a significant share of newspapers, online news, and pay TV, including The Australian and The Daily Telegraph.

Seven West Media is a major broadcaster with significant presence in free-to-air television and digital media, including Seven News and The West Australian newspaper.

Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) is a government owned broadcaster with a strong presence in radio, television, and online news, including ABC News and ABC Radio.

Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) is a government owned multilingual public broadcaster with a focus on diverse communities, offering news, entertainment, and cultural programming.

Australian Community Media (ACM) is the largest independent publishing group with over 100 brands, focusing on regional, community, and agricultural news.

Independent Sub Stack journalists have recently established significant market share of online news. This group includes many professional investigative journalists with a substantial share of subscribers.

The big three companies, Nine Entertainment, News Corp and Seven West dominate the TV market and have substantial advertising income while their newspaper subscriptions are declining perhaps because most of their content is provided by agencies such as Thompson Reuters, Dow Jones, Bloomberg and Australian Associated Press (AAP). Pejoratively known as legacy news.

AAP is a not-for-profit company and does not have owners. It is said to be motivated by public interest claiming it's not influenced by third parties but some might not agree.

In my opinion the ABC should be transformed to project the adventurous and uplifting objectives contained in this treatise, it should be the organ promoting the transformation of the nation. The extensive capabilities of the ABC should be directed more heavily to broadcasting informative television and classical music masters; Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner, Chopin, Sibelius, Bach, Tchaikovsky together with the jazz and vocal greats in the classical and popular vein.

But now a popular global platform [Substack.com](https://substack.com) is available to citizen journalists many of whom either choose not to be employed by the legacy news companies or have been sacked from them for writing truthful accounts of events. The legacy media is knowingly promulgating Anglo/American propaganda and mis-information which in the new constitution is to be banned along with censorship. Perhaps it would be appropriate for an Australian version of the Substack platform to be hosted on Autonomi to ensure its permanency. Such a facility for citizen journalists

could be run by the ABC which has negligible exposure to the growing online print news service.

Taxation

Assuming the Australian NEED Act is in place and the Monetary Authority is functioning as intended ensuring at all times there is adequate money in circulation, that the states' and territories' self-government laws have been subsumed in the new Commonwealth constitution and that local governments are no longer empowered to tax their constituents and the government has embarked on the journey to build the new independent nation as mandated in this missive, there will be a substantially reduced need for taxing the citizenry so here are a few thoughts for consideration. The following suggestions are posed as a guide to what's best to tax and what not to tax.

1. Eliminate all income tax on labour, goods and services other than those associated with financial speculation which should be increased to 50%.
2. Reduce company tax to a flat 10% on company profits.
3. Eliminate capital gains tax.
4. Tax financial transactions of a speculative nature at 50%.
5. Apply a tax of 20% on unearned income except for social security and the like.
6. The new constitution mandates that all local government expenses are paid with debt free money issued by the Treasury upon recommendation of the Monetary Authority. Local governments are precluded from taxing their constituents.
7. Bearing in mind that under the new custodian law, unimproved land is free, an annual rent will be calculated and charged for each allotment. This calculation will have regard to the cost for maintenance of services such as roads, rail, sewerage treatment, telecommunications, rubbish removal, energy, etc. Where these services constitute national assets, the capital cost will be provided as debt-free money by the Monetary Authority and the cost for maintaining that asset will be passed on as a land rent. Where the cost is for a service, that cost will be passed on as a land rent.
8. Eliminate the plethora of petty charges for government services such as stamp duty, search fees, emergency services fees, and roadside car parking except for fines for over-staying a nominated period.
9. Transfer pricing practices are banned.

The Constitution of Australia

We, the multinational people of Australia, united by a common fate on our land,

establishing human rights and freedoms, civic peace and accord,
preserving the historically established state unity;
proceeding from the universally recognized principles of equality and self-determination of peoples;
revering the memory of ancestors who have conveyed to us the love for our Nation, belief in the good and justice;
establishing the sovereign statehood and prosperity of Australia;
proceeding from the responsibility for our First Nations to the present and future generations;

recognizing ourselves as part of the world community, adopt this the **Constitution of Australia**.

Section 1

Chapter 1. The Fundamentals of the Constitutional System

Article 1

- 1.** Australia is a democratic federal law-bound State with a republican form of government.
- 2.** The people of the First Nations and new settlers of Australia shall be equal and as one.

Article 2

- 1.** Man, his rights and freedoms are the supreme value. The recognition, observance and protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall be the obligation of the State.

Article 3

- 1.** The bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in Australia shall be its multinational people.
- 2.** The people shall exercise their power directly, and also through the bodies of state power.
- 3.** The supreme direct expression of the power of the people shall be referenda and free elections with proportionate voting.
- 4.** No one may usurp power in Australia. Seizure of power or usurping state authority shall be prosecuted by federal law.
- 5.** Any person elected or otherwise appointed to a governmental, military or judicial position who accepts a bribe, is guilty of misconduct or acts in the interest of an entity other than that for he or she was appointed whilst in public office shall be prosecuted by federal law and deprived of that position effective from the time of the offence.

Article 4

- 1.** The sovereignty of Australia shall cover the whole of its territory including that of the First Nations.
- 2.** The Constitution of Australia and federal laws shall have supremacy in the whole territory of Australia.

3. Australia shall ensure the integrity and inviolability of its territory.

Article 5

1. Australia consists of the First Nations, the former colonial states, the territories onshore and offshore and its claim to the Antarctic:

(a) any waters on the landward side of Australia and its territories or

(b) the exclusive economic zone of Australia and its territories or

(c) the sea above the continental shelf of Australia and its territories and

(d) includes the space over and above an area covered by paragraphs 1, (a), (b) and (c).

2. Australia shall have its own constitution and legislation.

3. The federal structure of Australia is based on its state integrity, the unity of the system of state authority, the division of authority between the bodies of state power of Australia and of the citizens of Australia and the equality and self-determination of people.

4. In relations with federal bodies of state authority, all the citizens of Australia shall be equal among themselves.

Article 6

1. Citizenship of Australia shall be acquired and terminated according to federal law; it shall be one and equal, irrespective of the grounds of acquisition.

2. Every citizen of Australia shall enjoy in its territory all the rights and freedoms and bear equal duties as provided for by the Constitution of Australia.

3. A citizen of Australia may be deprived of his or her citizenship or of the right to change it.

Article 7

1. Australia is a social State whose policy is aimed at creating conditions for a worthy life and a free development of man.

2. In Australia the labour and health of people shall be protected, a guaranteed minimum wage and salary shall be established, state support ensured to the family, maternity, paternity and childhood, to disabled persons and the elderly, the system of social services developed, state pensions, allowances and other social security guarantees shall be established.

Article 8

1. In Australia guarantees shall be provided for the integrity of economic space, a free flow of goods, services and financial resources, support for competition, and the freedom of economic activity.

2. In Australia recognition and equal protection shall be given to the private, state and other forms of ownership.

Article 9

1. In Australia the Government is deemed to be the chief custodian of the land and natural resources.

- 2.** Land and natural resources shall be utilized and protected in Australia as the basis of life and activity of the people.
- 3.** In Australia land and natural resources in their natural state are deemed to have no intrinsic value.
- 4.** Export of natural resources shall be regulated as defined by federal law. Export of gold is prohibited.
- 5.** Acquisition of land and natural resources may only be secured by certificates of custody. Such certificates shall describe the terms, conditions and obligations appertaining to such land and natural resources.
- 6.** Land and natural resources that prior to the enactment of this Constitution had been secured by a title, lease or other instrument will upon enactment of this Constitution revert to a certificate of custody which shall be issued effective from the date of enactment.
- 7.** Land in Australia that has not been surveyed shall be surveyed by the government surveyor at the cost of the State as a condition of granting a certificate of custody.
- 8.** Custody of land and other natural resources may be held in private, state and other forms of possession.
- 9.** The value of infrastructure and improvements to land held in custody by non-government entities shall be assessed for taxation as prescribed by federal law.

Article 10

- 1.** Australia shall have a unicameral government in conjunction with the judicature. The government and judicial power shall be independent.

Article 11

- 1.** The President of Australia shall be elected by the citizens of Australia.
- 2.** Presidential elections shall be held every six years.
- 3.** In Australia State power shall be exercised by the President and the Government.
- 4.** The Government of Australia shall consist of one representative from each of the electorates plus one representative for every additional 60, 000 citizens resident in each such electorate.
- 5.** The former colonial states and onshore territories shall be replaced by electorates representing the territories of the First Nations (estimated 273 in all) as depicted on the First Nation's map as Appendix d. and as more specifically defined in the most recent Government survey.
- 6.** Elections of representatives for the electorates shall be held every four years.

Article 12

- 1.** The Government of Australia shall ensure that the nation shall have at all times the ability to easily produce or acquire food, fuel, medication and key natural resources to ensure its independence. In furtherance of this obligation the Government of Australia shall introduce and maintain a policy of import substitution.

Article 13

- 1.** In Australia political and ideological diversity shall be recognized.
- 2.** No ideology may be established as State or obligatory one.
- 3.** The existing division of interests as practiced by political parties is to be discontinued within one year of enactment of this constitution.
- 4.** Public associations shall be equal before the law.
- 5.** The creation and activities of public associations whose aims and actions are aimed at a forced change of the fundamental principles of the constitutional system and at violating the integrity of the Australia, at undermining its security, at setting up armed units, or instigating social, racial, national, sectarian and religious strife are prohibited.

Article 14

- 1.** Australia is a secular state. No religion may be established as a State or obligatory one.
- 2.** Religious associations shall be separated from the State and shall be equal before the law.

Article 15

- 1)** The Constitution of Australia shall have the supreme juridical force, direct action and shall be used on the whole territory of the Australia. Laws and other legal acts adopted in Australia shall not contradict the Constitution of the Australia.
- 2)** The bodies of State authority, officials, private citizens and their associations shall be obliged to observe the Constitution of Australia and laws.
- 3)** Laws shall be officially published. Unpublished laws and conventions shall not be used. Any normative legal acts concerning human rights, freedoms and duties of man and citizen may not be used if they are not officially published for general knowledge.
- 4)** The universally recognized norms of natural law, international law and international treaties and agreements of Australia shall be a component part of its legal system.
- 5)** Acts to weaponise any of the following shall be prosecuted according to law: money, medication, salt, vaccines, poisons, nuclear energy, biological technology, neurological technology, infectious disease, virus, nanotechnology, optogenetics, selectro-magnetic waves, directed energy, environmental modification (ENMOD), and any other acts designated by law.
- 6)** Parliament of Australia shall upon adoption of this Constitution review all existing international treaties and agreements of Australia and confirm those that the government agrees shall continue to apply.
- 7)** Australia shall withdraw from the following treaties and agreements upon adoption of this Constitution:
 - a) the United Nations, IMF, World Bank, WHO, ANZUS, AUKUS and other foreign “defense” arrangements; and
 - b) any other treaty or agreement that Parliament so decides.

Article 16

- 1.** The provisions of the present chapter of the Constitution comprise the fundamental principles of the constitutional system of the Australia, and may not be changed otherwise than according to the rules established by the present Constitution.

2. No other provision of the present Constitution may contradict the fundamental principles of the constitutional system of Australia.

Chapter 2; Rights and Freedoms of Man and Citizen

Article 17

1. In Australia recognition and guarantees shall be provided for the rights and freedoms of man and citizen according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and according to the present Constitution.

2. Fundamental human rights and freedoms are inalienable and shall be enjoyed by everyone from their day of birth.

3. The exercise of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall not violate the rights and freedoms of other people.

Article 18

1. The rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall be directly operative. They determine the essence, meaning and implementation of laws, the activities of the legislative and executive authorities and shall be ensured by the administration of justice.

Article 19

1. All people shall be equal before the law and court.

2. The State shall guarantee the equality of rights and freedoms of man and citizen, regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, property and official status, place of residence, religion, convictions, membership of public associations, and also of other circumstances. All forms of limitations of human rights on social, racial, national, linguistic or religious grounds are banned.

3. Man and woman shall enjoy equal rights and freedoms and have equal possibilities to exercise them.

Article 20

1. Everyone shall have the right to life.

2. Capital punishment may be envisaged by a federal law as an exclusive penalty for especially grave crimes against humanity, and the accused shall be granted the right to have his case examined by jury trial.

Article 21

1. Human dignity shall be protected by the State. Nothing may serve as a basis for its derogation.

2. No one shall be subject to torture, violence or other severe or humiliating treatment or punishment. No one may be subject to medical, scientific and other experiments without informed voluntary consent.

Article 22

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom and personal immunity.

2. Arrest, detention and remanding in custody shall be allowed only by court decision. Without the court's decision a person may be detained for a term of not more than 48 hours.

Article 23

1. Everyone shall have the right to the inviolability of private life, personal and family secrets, the protection of honour and good name.
2. Everyone shall have the right to privacy of correspondence, of telephone conversations, postal, telegraph and other messages. Limitations of this right shall be allowed only by court decision.

Article 24

1. The collection, keeping, use and dissemination of information about the private life of a person shall not be allowed without his or her consent.
2. The bodies of state authority and their officials shall ensure for everyone the possibility of acquainting with the documents and materials directly affecting his or her rights and freedoms, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 25

1. The home shall be inviolable. No one shall have the right to enter a house against the will of those living there, except for the cases established by a federal law or by court decision.

Article 26

1. Everyone shall have the right to determine and indicate his nationality. No one may be forced to determine and indicate his or her nationality.
2. Everyone shall have the right to use his or her native language, to a free choice of the language of communication, upbringing, education and creative work.

Article 27

1. Everyone who legally stays in Australia shall have the right to travel, choice of place of stay or residence.
2. Everyone may freely leave Australia. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to freely return to the Australia.

Article 28

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of conscience, the freedom of religion, including the right to profess individually or together with other any religion or to profess no religion at all, to freely choose, possess and disseminate religious and other views and act according to them.

Article 29

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of ideas and speech.

2. Propaganda or agitation instigating social, racial, national or religious hatred and strife shall not be allowed. Propaganda of social, racial, national, religious or linguistic supremacy shall be banned.

3. No one may be forced to express his views and convictions or to reject them.

4. Everyone shall have the right to freely look for, receive, transmit, produce and distribute information by any legal way. The list of data comprising state secrets and their dissemination shall be determined by a federal law.

5. The freedom of mass communication shall be guaranteed. Censorship shall be banned.

Article 30

1. Everyone shall have the right to association, including the right to create trade unions for the protection of his or her interests. The freedom of activity of public association shall be guaranteed.

2. No one may be compelled to join any association and remain in it.

Article 31

1. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold rallies, meetings and demonstrations, marches and pickets.

Article 32

1. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to participate in managing state affairs both directly and through their representatives.

2. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to elect and be elected to state bodies of power, and also to participate in referenda.

3. Deprived of the right to elect and be elected shall be citizens recognized by court as legally unfit, as well as citizens kept in places of confinement by a court sentence.

4. Citizens of Australia shall enjoy equal access to the state service.

5. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to participate in administering justice.

Article 33

1. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to address personally, as well as to submit individual and collective appeals to state entities.

Article 34

1. Everyone shall have the right to a free use of his abilities and property for entrepreneurial and economic activities not prohibited by law.

2. Economic activities aimed at monopolization, corporatocracy and unfair competition is banned.

Article 35

- 1.** The right of private property shall be protected by law.
- 2.** Everyone shall have the right to have property, possess, use and dispose of it both personally and jointly with other people.
- 3.** No one may be deprived of property otherwise than by an Australian court decision. Forced confiscation of property for state needs may be carried out only on the proviso of preliminary and complete compensation.
- 4.** The right of inheritance shall be guaranteed.

Article 36

- 1.** Citizens and their associations shall have the right to occupy land as custodians.
- 2.** Occupation, utilization and disposal of land shall be exercised by the custodian freely if it is not detrimental to the environment and does not violate the rights and lawful interests of other people.
- 3.** The terms and rules for the use of land shall be fixed by a federal law.

Article 37

- 1.** Labour is free. Everyone shall have the right to freely use his labour capabilities, to choose the type of activity and profession.
- 2.** Forced labour is banned.
- 3.** Everyone shall have the right to labour conditions meeting the safety and hygienic requirements, for labour remuneration without any discrimination whatsoever and not lower than minimum wages and salaries established by federal law, as well as the right to protection against unemployment.
- 4.** Recognition shall be given to the right to individual and collective labour disputes with the use of methods of their adjustment fixed by the federal law, including the right to strike.
- 5.** Everyone shall have the right to rest and license. Those working by labour contracts shall be guaranteed the fixed duration of the working time, days off and holidays, and the annual paid leave established by the federal law.

Article 38

- 1.** Maternity and childhood, and the family shall be protected by the State.
- 2.** Care for children, their upbringing shall be equally the right and obligation of parents.
- 3.** Able-bodied children over 18 years of age shall take care of disabled and aged parents and be reimbursed by the State for the cost thereof.

Article 39

- 1.** Everyone shall be guaranteed social security at the expense of the State in old age, in case of an illness, disabilities, loss of the bread-winner, for upbringing of children and in other cases established by law.
- 2.** State pensions and social allowances shall be established by law.
- 3.** Promotion shall be given to voluntary social insurance and the creation of additional forms of social security and charity.

Article 40

- 1.** Everyone shall have the right to a home. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of his or her home.
- 2.** The bodies of state authority shall encourage housing construction and create conditions for exercising the right to a home.
- 3.** Low-income people and other persons mentioned in law and in need of a home shall receive it gratis or for reasonable payment from the state, municipal and other housing stocks according to the norms fixed by law.

Article 41

- 1.** Everyone shall have the right to health protection and medical aid. Medical aid in state and municipal health establishments shall be rendered to individuals gratis, at the expense of the corresponding budget, insurance contributions, and other proceeds.
- 2.** In Australia federal programs of protecting and strengthening the health of the population shall be financed by the State; measures shall be adopted to develop state, municipal and private health services; activities shall be promoted which facilitate the strengthening of health, the development of physical culture and sport, ecological and sanitary-epidemiological well-being.
- 3.** The concealment by officials of the facts and circumstances posing a threat to the life and health of people shall entail responsibility according to the federal law.

Article 42

- 1.** Everyone shall have the right to favourable environment, reliable information about the state and for a restitution of damage inflicted on his or her health and property by ecological transgressions.

Article 43

- 1.** Everyone shall have the right to education.
- 2.** Guarantees shall be provided for general access to and free pre-school, secondary and high vocational education in state or municipal educational establishments and at enterprises.
- 3.** Everyone shall have the right to receive on a competitive basis a free higher university education in a state or municipal educational establishment and at an enterprise.
- 4.** The basic general education shall be free of charge. Parents and guardians shall enable their children to receive a basic general education.
- 5.** Australia shall establish federal state educational standards and support various forms of education and self-education.
- 6.** In Australia all higher university education shall be financed and rewarded only from the federal budget.

Article 44

- 1.** Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical and other types of creative activity, and teaching. Intellectual property shall be protected by law.

2. Everyone shall have the right to participate in cultural life and use cultural establishments and to access to cultural values.
3. Everyone shall be obliged to care for the preservation of cultural and historical heritage and protect monuments of history and culture.

Article 45

1. State protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall be guaranteed in Australia.
2. Everyone shall be free to protect his rights and freedoms by all means not prohibited by law.

Article 46

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed judicial protection of his and her rights and freedoms.
2. Decisions and actions (or inaction) of bodies of state or authority, public associations and officials may be appealed against in court.
3. Everyone shall have the right to appeal, according to international treaties of Australia, to international bodies for the protection of human rights and freedoms, if all the existing internal state means of legal protection have been exhausted.

Article 47

1. No one may be deprived of the right to the consideration of his or her case in that court and by that judge in whose cognizance the given case is according to law.
2. Those accused of committing a crime shall have the right to the examination of their case by a court of jury in cases envisaged by the federal law.

Article 48

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the right to qualified legal assistance. In cases envisaged by law the legal assistance shall be free.
2. Any person detained, taken into custody, accused of committing a crime shall have the right to receive assistance of a lawyer (counsel for the defence) from the moment of detention, confinement in custody or facing charges accordingly.

Article 49

1. Everyone accused of committing a crime shall be considered innocent until his or her guilt is proved according to the rules fixed by the federal law and confirmed by the sentence of a court which has come into legal force.
2. The accused shall not be obliged to prove his or her innocence.
3. Clearly established doubts about the guilt of a person shall be interpreted in favour of the accused.

Article 50

1. No one may be convicted twice for one and the same crime.

2. In administering justice, it shall not be allowed to use evidence received by violating the federal law.

3. Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to appeal against the judgment by a superior court according to the rules envisaged by the federal law, as well as to ask for pardon or a mitigation of punishment.

Article 51

1. No one shall be obliged to give incriminating evidence, by a husband or wife and close relatives the range of whom is determined by the federal law.

2. The federal law may envisage other cases of absolution from the obligation to testify.

Article 52

1. The rights of victims of crimes and of abuse of office shall be protected by law. The State shall provide access to justice for them and compensation for sustained damage.

Article 53

1. Everyone shall have the right to state compensation for damages caused by unlawful actions (inaction) of bodies of state authority and their officials.

Article 54

1. A law introducing or aggravating responsibility shall not have retrospective effect.

2. No one may bear responsibility for any action which was not regarded as a crime when it was committed.

Article 55

1. The listing in the Constitution of Australia of the fundamental rights and freedoms shall not be interpreted as a rejection or derogation of other universally recognized human rights and freedoms.

2. In Australia no laws shall be adopted cancelling or derogating human rights and freedoms.

3. The rights and freedoms of man and citizen may be limited by the federal law only to such an extent to which it is necessary for the protection of the fundamental principles of the constitutional system, morality, health, the rights and lawful interests of other people, for ensuring defence of the Nation and security of the State.

Article 56

1. In conditions of a state of emergency in order to ensure the safety of citizens and the protection of the constitutional system and in accordance with the federal constitutional law certain limitations may be placed on human rights and freedoms with the establishment of their framework and time period.

2. A state of emergency may be introduced in the whole of Australia and in its certain parts in case there are circumstances and according to the rules fixed by the federal constitutional law.

3. The rights and freedoms envisaged in Articles 20, 21, 23 (the first part), 24, 28, 34 (the first part), 40 (the first part) and 46-54 inclusive of the Constitution of Australia, shall not be liable to limitations.

Article 57

1. Everyone shall be obliged to pay the legally established taxes and dues. Laws introducing new taxes or deteriorating the position of taxpayers shall not have retroactive effect.

Article 58

1. Everyone shall be obliged to preserve nature and the environment, carefully treat the natural wealth.

Article 59

1. Defence of the Nation shall be a duty and obligation of citizens of Australia.

2. A citizen shall carry out military service according to the federal law.

3. A citizen of Australia shall have the right to replace military service by alternative civilian service in case his convictions or religious belief contradict military service and also in other cases envisaged by the federal law.

Article 60

1. A citizen of Australia may exercise his or her rights, duties and obligations in full from the age of 18.

Article 61

1. A citizen of Australia may not be deported from Australia or extradited to another State.

2. Australia shall guarantee to its citizens protection and patronage abroad.

Article 62

1. A citizen of Australia may have the citizenship of a foreign State (dual citizenship) according to the federal law or an international agreement of Australia.

2. The possession of a foreign citizenship by a citizen of Australia shall not derogate his or her rights and freedoms and shall not free either from the obligations stipulated by the Australian citizenship, unless otherwise provided for by federal law or an international agreement of Australia.

3. Foreign nationals and stateless persons shall enjoy in Australia the rights and bear the obligations of citizens of Australia, except for cases envisaged by the federal law or the international agreement of Australia.

Article 63

- 1.** Australia shall grant political asylum to foreign nationals and stateless persons according to the universally recognized norms of international law.
- 2.** In Australia it shall not be allowed to extradite to other States those people who are persecuted for political convictions, as well as for actions (or inaction) not recognized as a crime in Australia. The extradition of people accused of a crime, and also the handover of convicts for serving sentences in other States shall be carried out on the basis of the federal law or the international agreement of Australia.

Article 64

- 1.** The provisions of the present chapter comprise the basis of the legal status of the individual in Australia and may not be changed otherwise than according to the rules introduced by the present Constitution.

CHAPTER 3. THE FEDERAL STRUCTURE

Article 65

- 1.** Australia includes: the First Nations, its colonial states and territories.
- 2.** The admission to Australia and the creation in it of a new state shall be carried out according to the rules established by the federal constitutional law.

Article 66

- 1.** The status of a Republic shall be determined by the Constitution of Australia.
- 2.** The status of a territory shall be determined by the Constitution of Australia and the Charter of a territory as adopted by the legislature of Australia.

Article 67

- 1.** The territory of Australia shall include all of its territories, their inland waters and territorial sea, and the space over and above them.
- 2.** Australia shall possess sovereign rights and exercise jurisdiction on the continental shelf according to the rules fixed by the federal law and the norms of international law.
- 3.** The borders between the territories and electorates of Australia may be changed upon their mutual consent.

Article 68

- 1.** The Australian version of English language shall be the language for the whole territory of Australia.
- 2.** Australia shall guarantee to all of its peoples the right to preserve their native language and to create conditions for its study and development.

Article 69

1. Australia shall guarantee the rights of indigenous people according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties and agreements of Australia.
2. The rights of the peoples of the First Nations and new settlers are one and the same.

Article 70

- 1.** The state flags, coat of arms and anthem of Australia, their description and rules of official use shall be established by the federal constitutional law.
2. The capital of Australia is the city of Canberra. The status of the capital shall be determined by the federal law.

Article 71

1. The jurisdiction of Australia includes:
 - (a) adoption and amending of the Constitution of Australia and federal laws, control over their observance;
 - b) federal structure and the territory of Australia;
 - c) regulation and protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen;
 - d) citizenship in Australia, regulation and protection of the national minorities;
 - e) establishment of the system of federal bodies of legislative, executive and judicial authority, the rules of their organization and activities, formation of federal bodies of state authority;
 - f) federal state property and its management;
 - g) establishment of the principles of federal policy and federal programs in the sphere of state, economic, ecological, social, cultural and national development of Australia;
 - h) establishment and management of the Monetary Authority of Australia as an authority within the Department of Treasury under the oversight of the Secretary of the Treasury with power to reconstruct the charters of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the trading banks;
 - i) establishment of legal groups for a single market; financial, currency, credit, and customs regulation, money issue, the principles of pricing policy; federal economic services and banks;
 - j) federal budget, federal taxes and dues, federal funds of regional development;
 - k) federal power systems, nuclear power-engineering, fission materials, federal transport, railways, sea ports, air ports, roads, information and communication, outer space activities;
 - l) foreign policy and international relations of Australia, international treaties and agreements of Australia, issues of war and peace;
 - m) foreign economic relations and policy of Australia;
 - n) defence and security; military production; determination of rules of selling and purchasing weapons, ammunition, military equipment and other military property;
 - o) production of poisonous substances, narcotic substances and rules of their use;

- p) determination of the status and protection of the state border, territorial sea, air space, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf and of related expenditures;
- q) judicial system, attorney general's office, criminal, criminal procedure and criminal-executive legislation, jails, amnesty and pardoning, civil, civil procedure and arbitration procedure legislation, legal regulation of intellectual property;
- r) federal law of conflict of laws;
- s) meteorological service, standards, metric system, chronometry, geodesy and cartography, names of geographical units, official statistics and accounting;
- t) state awards and honorary titles of Australia;
- u) federal state service.

Article 72

1. The jurisdiction of Australia includes:

- a) protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen; protection of the rights of national minorities; ensuring the rule of law, law and order, public security;
- b) resources;
- c) delimitation of state property;
- d) nature utilization, protection of the environment and ensuring ecological safety; specially protected natural parks and wildlife, protection of historical and cultural places and monuments;
- e) general issues of upbringing, education, science, culture, physical culture and sports;
- f) coordination of issues of health care; protection of the family, maternity, paternity and childhood; social protection, including social security;
- g) carrying out measures against catastrophes, natural calamities, epidemics and elimination of their aftermath;
- h) establishment of common principles of taxation and dues in Australia;
- i) administrative, administrative procedure, labour, family, housing, land, water, and forest legislation; legislation on subsoil and environmental protection;
- j) personnel of the judicial and law enforcement agencies; the Bar, notaryship;
- k) protection of traditional living habitat and of traditional way of life of small ethnic communities;
- l) establishment of common principles of organization of the system of bodies of state authority and municipal self-government;
- m) co-ordination of international and foreign economic relations and policy, fulfillment of international treaties and agreements of Australia.

2. Provisions of this Article shall be equally valid for the territories.

Article 73

Australia has the power to ban and limit the export and import of certain commodities, goods, services and financial resources according to the federal law, if it is necessary to ensure its economic stability, security, protect the life and health of people, to protect nature and cultural values.

Article 74

1. In the territory of Australia it shall not be allowed to establish customs borders, dues or any other barriers for a free flow of commodities, goods, services and financial resources.

2. In the territory of Australia limitations on the transfer of commodities, goods and services may be introduced according to the federal law, if it is necessary to ensure its economic stability, security, protect the life and health of people, protect nature and cultural values.

Article 75

1. The monetary unit in Australia shall be the Gold Trade Note (GTN) and the Australian dollar. Introduction and issue of other currencies in Australia shall not be allowed.

2. Upon adoption of this Constitution the Australian fiat dollar may at the option of the user be replaced by the Gold Trade Note the units of which may on demand be redeemed for physical gold.

3. The system of taxes paid to the federal budget and the general principles of taxation and dues in Australia shall be fixed by the federal law.

4. State loans and grants shall be issued according to the rules fixed by the federal law and the Monetary Authority of Australia.

Article 76

1. On the issues under the jurisdiction of Australia federal constitutional laws and federal laws shall be adopted and have direct action in the whole territory of Australia.

2. Federal laws may not contradict the federal constitutional laws.

Article 77

1. Australia may charter municipal councils and transfer to them part of its powers designated in its Charter which shall not involve the limitation of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen or contradict the principles of the constitutional system of Australia.

Article 78

1. Municipal councils in Australia shall not have the power to tax or levy charges upon their constituents. In lieu thereof municipal councils shall within 90 days prior to the end of each financial year prepare and lodge with the Monetary Authority a budget detailing operating costs, works, materials and services proposed for the ensuing year.

2. The Monetary Authority shall examine the budget of each municipal council and determine whether or not it is justified and represents fair estimate of the costs thereof. Upon arriving at an affirmative decision on such matters the Monetary Authority shall refer the matter to Parliament for approval, amendment or rejection.

3. The Monetary Authority shall, after having received Parliamentary approval whether of its original or amended form shall provide the municipal council quarterly tranches of the budget allocation.

Article 79

1. The federal bodies of executive power in order to exercise their powers may create their own territorial organs and appoint corresponding officials.

2. The President of Australia and the Government of Australia shall ensure, according to the Constitution of Australia, the implementation of the powers of the federal state authority in the whole territory of Australia.

CHAPTER 4. THE PRESIDENT OF AUSTRALIA

Article 80

- 1.** The President of Australia shall be the head of the State.
- 2.** The President of Australia shall be guarantor of the Constitution of Australia, of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. According to the rules fixed by the Constitution of Australia, the President shall adopt measures to protect the sovereignty of Australia, its independence and state integrity, ensure coordinated functioning and interaction of all the bodies of state power.
- 3.** According to the Constitution of Australia and the federal laws the President of Australia shall determine the guidelines of the internal and foreign policies of the State.
- 4.** As the head of the State the President of Australia represents Australia within the country and in international relations.

Article 81

- 1.** The President of Australia shall be elected for a term of six years by citizens of Australia on the basis of universal, equal, direct suffrage by secret ballot.
- 2.** Any citizen of Australia not younger than 35 years of age and with a permanent residence record in Australia of not less than 10 years may be elected President of Australia.
- 3.** One and the same person may not be elected President of Australia for more than two consecutive terms unless determined otherwise by federal law.
- 4.** The rules of electing the President of Australia shall be determined by federal law.

Article 82

- 1.** When taking office the President of Australia shall take the following oath of loyalty to the people:
"I swear in exercising the powers of the President of Australia to respect and safeguard the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, to observe and protect the Constitution of Australia, to protect the sovereignty and independence, security and integrity of the State, to faithfully serve the people".
- 2.** The oath shall be taken in a solemn atmosphere in the presence of members of the Parliament and judges of the Constitution Court of Australia.

Article 83

- 1.** The President of Australia shall:

- a) appoint by agreement with the Parliament the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia;
- b) have the right to chair meetings of the Government of Australia;
- c) adopt decisions on the registration of the Government of Australia;
- d) present to the Parliament a candidate for the appointment to the post of Minister of the Monetary Authority of Australia together with a procedure for reconstruction of the powers of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the trading banks;
- e) present to the Parliament of Australia candidates for appointment as judges of the Constitution Court of Australia, the Supreme Court of Australia, the High Court of Australia, as well as a candidate for the post of the attorney-general of Australia; appoint judges of other federal courts;
- g) form and head the Security Council of Australia, the status of which is determined by the federal law;
- h) approve the military doctrine of Australia;
- i) form the Administration of the President of Australia;
- j) appoint and dismiss plenipotentiary representatives of the President of Australia;
- k) appoint and dismiss the supreme command of the Armed Forces of Australia;
- l) after consultations with corresponding committees and commissions of the Federal Parliament appoint and recall diplomatic representatives of Australia in foreign States and international organizations.

Article 84

- 1. The President of Australia shall:
 - a) announce elections to the Parliament according to the Constitution of Australia and the federal law;
 - b) dissolve the Parliament in cases and according to the rules fixed by the Constitution of Australia;
 - c) announce a referendum according to the rules fixed by the federal constitutional law;
 - d) submit bills to the Parliament;
 - e) sign and make public the federal laws;
 - f) address the Federal Parliament with annual messages on the state of the nation, on the guidelines of the internal and foreign policy of the State.

Article 85

- 1. The President of Australia shall have the right to suspend and veto acts of bodies of executive power in cases where these acts contradict the Constitution of Australia and the federal laws, international commitments of Australia or violate the rights and freedoms of man and citizen until the issue is solved by a corresponding court.

Article 86

- 1. The President of Australia shall:
 - a) govern the foreign policy of Australia;
 - b) hold negotiations and sign international treaties and agreements of Australia;
 - c) sign ratification instruments;

d) receive credentials and letters of recall of diplomatic representatives accredited to the President.

Article 87

- 1.** The President of Australia shall be the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Australia.
- 2.** In case of an aggression against Australia or of a direct threat of aggression the President of Australia shall introduce in the territory of Australia or in its certain parts a martial law and immediately inform the Parliament about this.
- 3.** The regime of the martial law shall be defined by the federal constitutional law.

Article 88

- 1.** The President of Australia, in circumstances and according to the rules envisaged by federal constitutional law, shall introduce a state of emergency in the territory of Australia or in its certain parts and immediately inform the Parliament about this.

Article 89

- 1.** The President of Australia shall:
 - a) resolve issues of citizenship of Australia and of granting political asylum;
 - b) decorate with state awards of Australia, award honorary titles of Australia, higher military and higher special ranks;
 - c) decide on pardoning.

Article 90

- 1.** The President of Australia shall issue decrees and orders.
- 2.** The decrees and orders of the President of Australia shall be obligatory for fulfillment in the whole territory of Australia.
- 3.** Decrees and orders of the President of Australia shall not run counter to the Constitution of Australia or the federal laws.

Article 91

- 1.** The President of Australia shall possess immunity.

Article 92

- 1.** The President of Australia shall take up the assigned powers from the moment of taking the oath of loyalty and cease to fulfill them with the expiration of the term of office and from the moment a newly-elected president is sworn in.
- 2.** The President of Australia shall cease to exercise his powers short of the term in case of his resignation, inability because of health reasons to

exercise the powers vested in him or in case of impeachment. In this case the election of the President of Australia shall take place not later than three months since the termination of the powers short of the term.

3. In all cases when the President of Australia is incapable of fulfilling his duties, they shall be temporarily fulfilled by the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia. The Acting President of Australia shall have no right to dissolve the Parliament, appoint a referendum, or to change provisions of the Constitution of Australia.

Article 93

1. The President of Australia may be impeached by the Parliament only on the basis of the charges of high treason or another grave crime, advanced by the Parliament and confirmed by the conclusion of the Supreme Court of Australia on the presence of the elements of crime in the actions of the President of Australia and by the conclusion of the Constitution Court of Australia confirming that the rules of advancing the charges were observed.

2. The decision of the Parliament on advancing charges and the decision of the Attorney General on impeaching the President shall be adopted by two thirds of the votes of the total number of members of the Parliament and with the conclusion of a special commission set up by the Parliament.

3. The decision of the Attorney General on impeaching the President of Australia shall be adopted not later than three months after the Parliament advanced the charges against the President. If the decision of the Attorney General is not adopted during this time, the charges against the President shall be regarded as rejected.

CHAPTER 5. THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

Article 94

1. The Federal Parliament - the Parliament of Australia- shall be the representative and legislative body of Australia.

Article 95

1. The Parliament consists of a unicameral system.

2. The Parliament shall comprise of one representative from each electorate of Australia plus one representative for every 60, 000 citizens resident in each such electorate in excess of the first 60,000 citizens.

3. When taking office each representative shall take the following oath of loyalty to the people:

"I swear in exercising the powers of a parliamentary representative of Australia to respect and safeguard the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, to observe and protect the Constitution of Australia, to protect the sovereignty and independence, security and integrity of the State, to faithfully serve the people".

4. The oath shall be taken in a solemn atmosphere in the presence of members of the Parliament and judges of the Constitution Court of Australia.

Article 96

- 1.** The Parliament shall be elected for a term of five years.
- 2.** The rules for electing representatives to the Parliament shall be determined by federal law.

Article 97

- 1.** A citizen of Australia over 21 years of age and with the right to participate in elections may be elected to the Parliament.
- 2.** One and the same person may not be simultaneously a member of the Parliament and a municipal council.
- 3.** Members of the Parliament and the Judiciary shall work on a professional basis and may not be employed in the state service, engage in other paid activities or accept donations or other emoluments from the electorate or anyone else.
- 4.** Members of the Parliament and the Judiciary shall not be members of or affiliated with an entity designated by law of Australia.

Article 98

- 1.** Members of the Parliament shall possess immunity during the whole term of their mandate. They may not be detained, arrested, searched, except for cases of detention at the site of crime. They may not be personally inspected, except for the cases envisaged by the federal law in order to ensure the safety of other people.
- 2.** The issue of depriving immunity shall be solved upon the proposal of the Attorney General of Australia to the Parliament.

Article 99

- 1.** The Parliament shall work on a permanent basis.
- 2.** The Parliament shall be convened at its first sitting on the thirtieth day after the elections. The Prime Minister of Australia may convene a sitting of the Parliament earlier than the mentioned time.
- 3.** The first sitting of the Parliament shall be opened by the oldest member.
- 4.** From the time the Parliament of a new convocation begins to work the mandate of the Parliament of the previous convocation shall expire.

Article 100

- 1.** The Parliament shall hold separate sittings.
- 2.** Sitzings of the Parliament shall be open. In cases envisaged by procedural rules the Parliament shall have the right to hold closed-door sittings.

Article 101

- 1.** The Parliament shall elect from among its members a Prime Minister of the Parliament and his or her deputies.
- 2.** The Prime Minister of the Parliament and his or her deputies chair sittings and shall be in charge of the internal routine work of the house.
- 3.** The Parliament shall set up committees and commissions, hold Parliamentary hearings on issues in their authority.

4. Parliament shall adopt its procedural rules and solve issues of procedure for its work.

5. For controlling the implementation of the federal budget, the Parliament shall create the Accounting Chamber, the composition and the rules of work of which are to be fixed by the federal law.

Article 102

1. The jurisdiction of the Parliament includes:

- a) approval of changes in borders between territories and electorates of Australia;
- b) approval of the decree of the President of Australia on the introduction of a martial law;
- c) approval of the decree of the President of Australia on the introduction of a state of emergency;
- d) deciding on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of Australia outside the territory of Australia;
- e) appointment of elections of the President of Australia;
- f) impeachment of the President of Australia;
- g) appointment of judges of the Constitution Court of Australia, of the Supreme Court of Australia, of the High Court of Australia;
- h) appointment and dismissal of Attorney-General of Australia;
- i) appointment and dismissal of Deputy Prime Minister and half of the auditors of the Accounting Chamber.

2. The Parliament shall adopt resolutions on the issues referred to its authority by the Constitution of Australia.

3. Resolution of the Parliament shall be adopted by a majority of the total number of the members of the Parliament, if other rules for adopting decisions are not envisaged by the Constitution of Australia.

Article 103

1. The power to initiate legislation shall belong to the President of Australia, the members of the Parliament, the Government of Australia, and the legislative (representative) bodies of the Territories of Australia. The power to initiate legislation shall also belong to the Constitution Court of Australia, the Supreme Court of Australia and the High Court of Australia on the issues in their authority.

2. Bills shall be submitted to the Parliament.

3. Bills on the introduction or cancellation of taxes, on exemption from their payment, on the issue of state and municipal government loans and grants, on changes in the financial obligations of the State, and other bills envisaging expenses covered from the federal budget may be submitted only upon the conclusion of the Government of Australia.

Article 104

1. Federal laws shall be adopted by the Parliament.

2. Federal laws shall be adopted by a majority of votes of the total number of the members of Parliament, unless otherwise envisaged by the Constitution of Australia.

3. Within five days the Parliament shall commence consideration of all bills for federal laws that are submitted to it.

4. A federal law shall be considered to be approved by the Parliament, if over half of the total number of the members of the chamber have voted for it. In case where the Parliament rejects a law, the Parliament may create a conciliatory commission for overcoming the contradictions that arose, after which the federal law shall be recognized by the Parliament.

5. In case the Parliament disagrees with the decision of the conciliatory commission, a federal law shall be considered adopted, if during the second vote not less than two thirds of the total number of the members of the Parliament supported it.

Article 105

1. Liable to obligatory consideration by the Parliament shall be the federal laws on the following issues:

- a) federal and municipal government budgets;
- b) federal taxes and dues;
- c) financial, currency, credit, customs regulation, and money issues;
- d) ratification and denunciation of international treaties and agreements of Australia;
- e) the status and protection of the state border of Australia;
- f) peace and war.

Article 106

1. The adopted federal law shall be submitted in five days to the President of Australia for signing and making it public.

2. The President of Australia shall sign the federal law and make it public in fourteen days.

3. If in fourteen days since the moment of receiving the federal law the President rejects it, the Parliament shall reconsider the given law according to the rules fixed by the Constitution of Australia. If during the second vote the law is approved in the earlier adopted wording by not less than two thirds of the total number of the members of the Parliament, it shall be signed by the President in seven days and made public.

Article 107

1. Federal constitutional laws shall be adopted on the issues envisaged by the Constitution of Australia.

2. A federal constitutional law shall be considered to be adopted, if it is approved by not less than three fourths of the total number of Parliament. The adopted federal constitutional law shall be signed by the President of Australia in fourteen days and made public.

Article 108

1. The Parliament may be dissolved by the President of Australia in cases envisaged in Articles 111 and 117 of the Constitution of Australia.

2. In case the Parliament is dissolved, the President of Australia shall appoint the date of election so that a newly-elected Parliament could meet not later than four months since the moment of dissolution.

3. The Parliament may not be dissolved on the grounds envisaged in Article 117 of the Constitution of Australia during a year after it was elected.

4. The Parliament may not be dissolved from the moment it advances charges against the President of Australia until the Attorney General makes a decision on the issue.

5. The Parliament may not be dissolved while a state of emergency or a martial law operate in the whole territory of Australia, as well as during six months before the term of office of the President expires.

According to the Constitution of Australia, the federal laws and decrees of the President of Australia the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia shall determine the guidelines of the activities of the Government of Australia and organize its work.

Article 109

1. The Government of Australia shall:

a) develop and submit to the Parliament a federal budget and provide for its implementation; shall submit to the Parliament a report on the implementation of the federal budget; and shall submit to the Parliament annual reports on the results of its work, including on issues raised by the Federal Treasurer;

b) ensure the implementation in Australia of a single financial, credit and monetary policy;

c) ensure the implementation in Australia of a single state policy in the sphere of culture, science, education, health protection, social security and ecology;

d) manage the federal property;

e) carry out measures to secure the defence of the country, the state security, and the implementation of the foreign policy of Australia;

f) implement measures to ensure the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, protection of property and public order, and crime control;

g) exercise other powers vested in it by the Constitution of Australia, the federal laws and decrees of the President of Australia.

2. The rules of activities of the Government of Australia shall be determined by the federal constitutional law.

CHAPTER 6. THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA

Article 110

1. The executive power in Australia shall be exercised by the Government of Australia.

2. The Government of Australia consists of the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Australia and federal ministries.

Article 111

1. The Prime Minister of the Government of Australia shall be appointed by the President of Australia with the consent of the Attorney General.

2. The proposal on the candidate to the post of the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia shall be submitted not later than two weeks after a newly-elected President of Australia takes office or after the resignation of the Government of Australia or one week after the Parliament rejects the candidate.

3. The Parliament shall consider the candidate nominated by the President of Australia for the post of the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia during week after the submission of the nomination.

4. In case the Parliament rejects three times the candidates for the post of the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia, the President of Australia shall dissolve the Parliament and appoint new elections.

Article 112

1. Not later than a week after appointment The Prime Minister of the Government of Australia shall submit to the President of Australia proposals on the structure of the federal bodies of executive power.

Article 113

1. The Prime Minister of the Government of Australia shall propose to the President of Australia candidates for the posts of Deputy Chairmen of the Government of Australia and federal ministries.

Article 114

1. On the basis and for the sake of implementation of the Constitution of Australia, the federal laws, and normative decrees of the President of Australia the Government of Australia shall issue decisions and orders and ensure their implementation.

Article 115

2. The decisions and orders of the Government of Australia shall be obligatory for fulfillment in Australia.

3. The decisions and orders of the Government of Australia, if they are inconsistent with the Constitution of Australia, federal laws and decrees of the President of Australia, may be cancelled by the President of Australia.

Article 116

1. The Government of Australia may resign before a newly-elected President of Australia.

Article 117

1. The Government of Australia may offer to resign and the President of Australia either shall accept or reject the resignation.

2. The President of Australia may take a decision on the resignation of the Government of Australia.

3. The Parliament may express no-confidence to the Government of Australia. A no-confidence resolution shall be adopted by a majority of votes of the total number of the members of Parliament. After the Parliament expresses no-confidence to the Government of Australia, the President of Australia shall be free to announce the resignation of the Government or to reject the decision. In case the Parliament again expresses no-confidence to the Government of Australia during three months, the President of Australia shall announce the resignation of the Government or dissolve the Parliament.

4. The Prime Minister of the Government of Australia may raise before the Parliament the issue of no-confidence to the Government of Australia. If the Parliament votes no-confidence, the President shall adopt in seven days a

decision on the resignation of the Government of Australia or dissolve the Parliament and announce new elections.

5. In case of a resignation of the Government of Australia it shall continue to work on the instruction of the President of Australia until a new Government of Australia is formed.

CHAPTER 7. JUDICIAL POWER

Article 118

- 1.** Justice in Australia shall be administered by courts alone.
- 2.** The judicial power shall be exercised by means of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal proceedings.
- 3.** The judicial system of Australia shall be instituted by the Constitution of Australia and the federal constitutional law. The creation of extraordinary courts shall not be allowed.

Article 119

- 1.** Judges shall be citizens of Australia over 25 years of age with a higher education in law and a law service record of not less than five years. The federal law may introduce additional requirements for judges of the courts of Australia.

Article 120

- 1.** Judges shall be independent and submit only to the Constitution and the federal law.
- 2.** If after considering a case, the court of law decides that an act of a state or other body contradicts the law, it shall pass an appropriate decision according to the law.

Article 121

- 1.** Judges shall be irremovable.
- 2.** The powers of a judge may be ceased or suspended only on the grounds and according to the rules fixed by the federal law.

Article 122

- 1.** Judges shall possess immunity.
- 2.** A judge may not face criminal responsibility otherwise than according to the rules fixed by the federal law.

Article 123

- 1.** Examination of cases in all courts shall be open. Examinations in camera shall be allowed only in cases envisaged by the federal law.
- 2.** Trial by default in criminal courts shall not be allowed except in cases fixed by the federal law.

- 3.** Judicial proceedings shall be held on the basis of controversy and equality of the parties.
- 4.** In cases fixed by the federal law, justice shall be administered by a court of jury.

Article 124

The courts shall be financed only from the federal budget and the possibility of the complete and independent administration of justice shall be ensured in keeping with the requirements of federal law.

Article 125

- 1.** The Constitution Court of Australia consists of 11 judges.
- 2.** The Constitution Court of Australia upon requests of the President of Australia, the Government of Australia, the Supreme Court of Australia and the High Court of Australia, the bodies of legislative and executive power of Australia shall consider cases on the correspondence to the Constitution of Australia of:
 - a) the federal laws, normative acts of the President of Australia, the Parliament of Australia, the Government of Australia;
 - b) the laws and other normative acts of Australia adopted on the issues under the jurisdiction of the bodies of state authority of Australia;
 - c) the treaties concluded between the bodies of state authority of Australia and the bodies of state authority of the territories of Australia;
 - d) international treaties and agreements of Australia which have not come into force.
- 3.** The Constitution Court of Australia shall resolve disputes on jurisdiction matters:
 - a) between the federal bodies of state authority;
 - b) between the bodies of state authority of Australia and the bodies of state authority of the territories of Australia;
 - c) between the higher bodies of state authority of the territories of Australia.
- 4.** The Constitution Court of Australia, upon complaints about violations of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and upon court requests shall check, according to the rules fixed by the federal law, the constitution of a law applied or to be applied in a concrete case.
- 5.** The Constitution Court of Australia, upon the requests of the President of Australia, the Parliament, the Government of Australia, the bodies of the legislative power of the territories of Australia, shall give its interpretation of the Constitution of Australia.
- 6.** Acts or their certain provisions recognized as unconstitutional shall become invalid; international treaties and agreements not corresponding to the Constitution of Australia shall not be liable for enforcement and application.
- 7.** The Constitution Court of Australia, upon the request of the Parliament, shall provide a conclusion on the observance of the fixed procedure for advancing charges of treason or of another grave crime against the President of Australia.

Article 126

1. The Supreme Court of Australia shall be the supreme judicial body for civil, criminal, administrative and other cases under the jurisdiction of common courts, shall carry out judicial supervision over their activities according to federal law-envisaged procedural forms and provide explanations on the issues of court proceedings.

Article 127

1. The High Court of Australia shall be the supreme judicial body for settling economic disputes and other cases examined by courts of arbitration shall carry out judicial supervision over their activities according to federal law-envisaged procedural forms and provide explanations on the issues of court proceedings.

Article 128

- 1.** The judges of the Constitution Court of Australia, the Supreme Court of Australia and the High Court of Australia shall be appointed by the Parliament upon the proposals by the President of Australia.
- 2.** Judges of other federal courts shall be appointed by the President of Australia according to the rules fixed by the federal law.
- 3.** The powers, the rules for forming and functioning of the Constitution Court of Australia, of the Supreme Court of Australia and the High Court of Australia shall be fixed by the federal constitutional law.

Article 129

- 1.** The Attorney General of Australia shall form a single centralized structure in which attorneys are subordinate to superior attorneys and the Attorney-General of Australia.
- 2.** The Attorney-General of Australia shall be appointed and dismissed by the Parliament upon the proposal of the President of Australia.
- 3.** The attorneys of the territories of Australia shall be appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia by agreement with the territories.
- 4.** Other attorneys shall be appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia.
- 5.** The powers, organization and the rules of the functioning of the Attorney-General's Office of Australia shall be determined by the federal law.

CHAPTER 8. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 130

- 1.** Local self-government in Australia shall ensure the independent solution by the population of the issues of social and community importance, of possession, use and disposal of municipal property.
- 2.** Local self-government shall be exercised by citizens through a referendum, election or other forms of direct expression of the will of the people or through elected constituents.

Article 131

- 1.** Local self-government shall be administered in urban and rural settlements and in other areas with the consideration of the historical and

other local traditions. The structure and function of local self-government bodies shall be determined by the population independently.

2. Changes in borders of the areas in which local self-government is administered shall be made with the consideration of the opinion of the population of the corresponding areas.

Article 132

1. Local self-government bodies shall independently manage municipal property, form, adopt and implement the local budgets, ensure the protection of public order, and also solve other issues of local importance.

2. Local self-government bodies may be vested by law with certain state powers and receive the necessary material and financial resources for their implementation. The implementation of the delegated powers shall be controlled by the State.

3. Local self-government shall have powers to regulate and ban poker machine gambling, to de-commercialise sport, and implement social and community services.

4. The State will fund all approved budgeted expenses incurred by local self-governments.

Article 133

Local self-government in Australia shall be guaranteed by the right for judicial protection, for compensation of approved budgeted costs and compensation for additional expenses emerging as a result of decisions adopted by the State.

CHAPTER 9. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 134

1. Proposals on amendments and review of the provisions of the Constitution of Australia may be submitted by the President of Australia, the Parliament, the Government of Australia, the legislative (representative) bodies of the territories of Australia, and also by groups numbering not less than one fifth of the number of the members of the Parliament.

Article 135

1 Provisions of Chapters 1, 2 and 9 of the Constitution of Australia may not be revised by the Federal Parliament.

2. The Constitutional Parliament shall either confirm the invariability of the Constitution of Australia or draft a new Constitution of Australia, which shall be adopted by the Constitutional Parliament by two thirds of the total number of its members or submitted to a referendum. In case of a referendum the Constitution of Australia shall be considered adopted, if

over half of the voters who came to the polls supported it and under the condition that over half of the electorate participated in the referendum.

Article 136

Amendments to the provisions of Chapters 3-8 of the Constitution of Australia shall be adopted according to the rules fixed for adoption of federal constitutional laws and come into force after they are approved by the bodies of legislative power of not less than two thirds of the members of Parliament of Australia.

Article 137

1. Amendments in Article 65 of the Constitution of Australia determining the structure of Australia shall be introduced on the basis of the federal constitutional law on the admission to Australia and the creation of new territories of Australia within it, on changes in the constitutional-legal status of a territory of Australia.

2. In case changes are made in the name of an electorate, territory, region, city of federal importance, the new name of the territory of Australia shall be included in Article 65 of the Constitution of Australia.

SECOND SECTION

CONCLUDING AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. The Constitution of Australia shall come into force from the moment of its official publication according to the results of a nationwide referendum. The day of the nationwide referendum of (present date and year) shall be considered to be the day of adopting the Constitution of Australia.

Simultaneously the Constitution of Australia adopted on 1st January 1901 with all amendments and changes shall become invalid.

Simultaneously the constitutions of the six states and the self-government laws of the two onshore territories with all amendments and changes shall become invalid.

2. The laws and other legal acts active in the territory of Australia before the given Constitution comes into force shall be applied in that part which does not contradict the Constitution of Australia.

3. The President of Australia, elected according to the Constitution of Australia before the given Constitution comes into force, shall carry out the powers fixed in it until the term of office for which he or she was elected expires.

4. The Government of Australia from the moment when the given Constitution comes into force shall acquire the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the Government of Australia fixed by the Constitution of Australia

5. The courts of Australia shall administer justice according to their powers fixed by the given Constitution.

After the Constitution comes into force, the judges of all the courts of Australia shall retain their powers until the term they were elected for expires. Vacant positions shall be filled in according to the rules fixed by the given Constitution.

6. Until the adoption and coming into force of the federal law establishing the rules for considering cases by a court of jury, the existing rules of court examination of corresponding cases shall be preserved.

Until the criminal procedure legislation of Australia is brought into conformity with the provisions of the present Constitution, the previous rules for arrest, detention and keeping in custody of people suspected of committing crime shall be preserved.

7. The Parliament of the first convocation shall be elected for a maximum period of one year.

8. The Parliament shall meet in its first sitting on the thirtieth day after its election. The first sitting of the Parliament shall be opened by the President of Australia.

9. A member of the Parliament of the first convocation may be simultaneously a member of the Government of Australia.

The Australian NEED Act

To create a full employment economy as a matter of national economic defence;
to provide for public investment in capital infrastructure;
to provide for reducing the cost of public investment;
to retire public debt;
to stabilize the social security retirement system;
to establish authority of Parliament to create and regulate money, to modernize and provide stability for the monetary system of Australia; and
for other public purposes.

Be it enacted by the Australian Parliament assembled,

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “**National Emergency Employment Defense Act of 2025**”

3 SECTION 2 FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

Findings. Parliament finds as follows:

- (1) The housing market in terms of construction and sales has undergone an historic decline whilst increasingly higher interest rates for house mortgages has locked out a large number of Australians from ever owning a home.
- (2) The public health care system is inadequate and the cost of privatised health care is beyond the reach of most Australians.
- (3) The cost of higher education has put higher academic attainment outside the reach of millions of young Australians. This will cause a corresponding decline in the asset value of Australia’s most valuable human capital.
- (4) There are a large number of infrastructure projects languishing for want of funding which would enable Australia to reduce the cost of living, maximise the value of its natural resources, increase manufacturing capabilities, reduce importations, improve transportation of people, goods and commodities, improve all forms of communication including space based IT services, repair and seal dirt roads, a new heavy rail facility servicing the entire nation, flood mitigation and dam construction aligned with management of fresh water resources, provision of additional renewable energy harnessing hydro and tidal forces.
- (5) Over the past two decades essential public works and infrastructure has been privatised in an effort to correct an adverse balance of payments. Funds will be needed to nationalise this wrong headedness.
- (6) The privately owned Reserve Bank of Australia has consistently failed since its inception in 1959 in its several mandates;
 - (a) to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia;
 - (b) by exercising its powers to contribute to the stability of the currency of Australia;
 - (c) the maintenance of full employment in Australia, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.
- (7) Confidence in the Australian economic leadership at home and around the world is waning, the value Australian dollar is rapidly declining and

real inflation now exceeds 10% annually. There is now another path to economic recovery that exists that will create the changes necessary to put our people back to work, invest in building new infrastructure such as roads, rail, logistics, airports, sea ports, harbours, communication, shipping, power generation, water, sewer, education, healthcare, social security, defense and space.

- (8) Australia is to adopt a policy of import substitution as mandated in its new Constitution and this will involve providing land and facilities to local and foreign manufacturers to establish their operations in Australia. Such operations would initially include manufacture of motor vehicles, trucks, tractors, trains - heavy freight rail and high-speed maglev rail. A petrochemical industry, steel mills and new aluminium refineries.
- (9) Australia's new Constitution mandates that we become a non-aligned republic. Consequently, we will need to re-align foreign policy. This will necessitate re-equipping our defence forces.
- (10) The aforementioned conditions require comprehensive action by the Australian Parliament to create full employment, invest in Australia and secure long-term economic, social and political future and such other actions as mandated in our new Constitutional rights and responsibilities.
- (11) The enactment of the privately owned Reserve Bank of Australia in 1959 effectively delegated the sovereign right to create money to the private financial industry.
- (12) The ceding of this power has contributed materially to a multitude of monetary and financial afflictions including:
 - a. growing and unreasonable concentration of wealth;
 - b. unbridled expansion of national debt, both private and public;
 - c. excessive reliance on taxation of citizens for raising public revenues;
 - d. devaluation of the currency;
 - e. drastic increases in the cost of public infrastructure investments;
 - f. record levels of unemployment and under-employment; and
 - g. persistent erosion of the ability of Parliament to provide resources for the general welfare of all the Australian people.
- (13) A debt based monetary system where money comes into existence primarily through private bank lending can neither create nor sustain a stable economic environment, but has proven to have been a source of chronic financial instability and frequent crisis, as evidenced by the near collapse of the financial system in 2008 among other earlier economic disasters.
- (14) Banks increased their value by lending money imprudently, which greatly inflated the value of bank holdings, exposing depositors and taxpayers to the risks of schemes like the bundling and financialisation of sub-prime mortgages, and ultimately bringing under-capitalised banks and the entire financial system to the edge of ruin, creating circumstances where the taxpayers of Australia were called upon to save the banks from their own imprudent lending practices, mispending and mal-investments. The banks' ability to create money out of nothing ultimately became the taxpayers' liability, and raises a fundamental question about a practice of money creation which threatens the wealth of Australian people.

- (15) Abolishing private money creation can be achieved with minimal disruption to the current banking operations, regulations and supervision.
- (16) The creation of money by private financial institutions should cease once and for all.
- (17) By acquiring the power of the Reserve Bank of Australia to originate money and to spend or lend money into circulation as needed, eliminates the need to treat money as a federal liability or to pay interest charges on the Nation's money supply to financial institutions; it also removes the undue influence of private financial institutions over public policy.
- (18) Under the current Reserve Bank system, the persons responsible for the conduct of Australian policy have been unaccountable to Parliament and the Nation, have resisted auditing by the appropriate authority and have claimed exemptions from some Australian laws.
- (19) Implementation of Australian monetary policy by the Governor of the Reserve Bank has failed to promote full employment, and the failure of the Governor to safeguard the financial system against wholesale fraud and abuse of citizens, demonstrates the risks of maintaining a system wherein the power to create and regulate money has been delegated to private individuals who are unaccountable to the People of Australia in any way, even via their representatives in Parliament.
- (20) Australia as a Colony has never achieved control over it's the money system, either when provided by the Crown or subsequently by private interests. Back in the great depression of 1931 Sir Otto Niemeyer director of the Bank of England was dispatched to Australia to scotch the fiduciary note issue Edward Theodore treasurer of Australia had proposed to provide credit to enable the farmers and small businesses maintain production of food and necessary products. The high point of Niemeyer's tour was his address at the Melbourne Conference of Commonwealth and State leaders where he delivered a stark warning that Australia must face the "cold facts" of its financial situation. **"Governments must cut spending, stop borrowing, and balance their budgets immediately"**. Subsequently Ted Theodore lost his job, the Labour party split and the Scullin government collapsed. And again, during the Whitlam era many economic and social advances were achieved but the Whitlam government was defeated, not by the People but by the Governor General on instructions from Crown with help from the CIA over the proposal to borrow petro-dollars.
- (21) As our money system is a key pillar in maintaining general economic welfare and as the Reserve Bank and its private banking partners have consistently failed to promote or preserve the general welfare, it is essential that Parliament, in the name of protecting the economic lives of the Australian people and the long-term security of our Nation, now assume the powers and responsibilities granted to it by our new Constitution.

(b) PURPOSES--The purposes of this Act are as follows:

- (1) To create a Monetary Authority which shall pursue a monetary policy based on the governing principle that the supply of money in circulation shall not become inflationary nor deflationary in and of itself, but will be

sufficient to allow goods, services and commodities to move freely in trade in a balanced manner. The Monetary Authority shall maintain long run growth of the monetary and credit aggregates commensurate with the economy's long run potential to increase production, so as to promote effectively the goals of maximum employment, stable prices, and moderate long-term interest rates.

- (2) To create a full employment economy as a matter of economic defense; to provide for public investment in capital infrastructure; to provide for the cost of reducing public investment; to retire public debt; to stabilize the Social Security retirement system; to create the authority of Parliament to create and regulate money; to modernise and provide stability for the monetary system of Australia, and for other purposes.
- (3) To abolish the creation of money, or purchasing power, by private persons through lending against deposits, by means of fractional reserve banking, or by any other means unless such arrangement is fully backed by monetary gold.
- (4) To enable the Federal Government to invest or lend money into circulation as authorised by Parliament and to provide the means for public investment in capital infrastructure.
- (5) To incorporate the Reserve Bank of Australia into the Executive Branch under the Australian Treasury, and to make other provisions for reorganisation of the Reserve Bank.
- (6) To provide for an orderly transition.
- (7) To make other provisions necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.

- (a) IN GENERAL—For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (1) DEPOSIT—The term “Deposit” means a credit balance in an Australian deposit taking institution.
 - (2) “AUTHORISED DEPOSIT TAKING INSTITUTION (ADI)” means those entities listed by the Australian Government of authorised deposit-taking institutions covered under the Financial Claims Scheme.
 - (3) MONEY –The term “money” refers to Australian Money established under this Act.
 - (4) MONETARY AUTHORITY - The term “Monetary Authority” means the Monetary Authority established under this Act.
 - (5) SECRETARY—the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Australian Treasury.
 - (6) STATE—the term “State” means the State of Australia and includes its Territories.
 - (7) EFFECTIVE DATE - the term “Effective Date” means the date on which the designated provisions of this Act take effect.

SECTION 4. COORDINATION WITH OTHER LAW.

- (a) IN GENERAL—This Act shall supersede any provision of federal law in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act that is inconsistent with any provision of this Act but only to the extent of such inconsistency.
- (b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.
- (c) Before the end of the sixth month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Parliament a proposed draft of legislation of the Monetary Authority

that if enacted would implement such technical and conforming amendments as the Monetary Authority may recommend—

- (1) To repeal the provisions of law referred to in sub-section (a) that are inconsistent with this Act; and
- (2) To further clarify and implement the provisions of this Act.

TITLE 1—ORIGINATION OF AUSTRALIAN MONEY

Section 101 EXERCISE OF CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY TO CREATE MONEY

- (a) IN GENERAL—Pursuant to the exercise by Parliament of the authority contained in the new Constitution of Australia—
 - (1) The authority to create money within Australia shall hereinafter reside exclusively with the Federal Government; and
 - (2) The money so created shall be known as Australian Money and denominated and expressed as Australian dollars.
- (b) EXERCISE OF SOVEREIGN POWER—the creation of Australian Money under this Act is the legal expression of the sovereign power of the Nation and confers upon its bearer an unconditional means of payment.
- (c) LIMITATION ON EXPRESSION—Beginning on the effective date –
 - (1) The coin, notes or other forms of legal tender, including electronic currency, originated by the Australian Treasury under authority of this Act; and
 - (2) The Gold Trade Note described in the new Constitution; shall be deemed as Australian Money; and
 - (3) It shall be unlawful for any person to designate any other credit, note, bond, script, or other financial instrument as Australian Money.

SECTION 102. UNLAWFUL FOR PERSONS TO CREATE MONEY.

Any person who creates or originates Australian Money by lending against deposits, through so-called fractional reserve banking, or by any other means not excepted by this Act, after the effective date shall be fined under Australian law, imprisoned for not more than 5 years or both.

SECTION 103. PRODUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN MONEY.

- (a) IN GENERAL—In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation as Australian Money the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause plates and dies to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeits and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom and numbered such quantities of such notes of the same denominations as are currently issued.
- (b) FORM AND TENOR—Australian currency notes for circulation as Australian Money shall be in form and tenor as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
- (c) CEASING PRODUCTION OF RESERVE BANK NOTES—The Secretary of the Treasury shall wind down and cease production of Reserve Bank notes as quickly as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, but no later than the effective date, in coordination with the start-up and maintenance of production of Australian currency. The

Secretary shall ensure that at all times the amount of Reserve Bank notes in circulation is sufficient to meet demand until production of Australian currency is sufficient to meet demand.

- (d) CONTINUING CIRCULATION UNTIL RETIREMENT—Any Reserve Bank notes in circulation shall continue to be legal tender until retired in accordance with applicable provisions of law.

SECTION 104. LEGAL TENDER.

- (a) IN GENERAL—Australian Money shall enter into general domestic circulation as full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

- (b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT—

All relevant Australian law shall be amended to refer to Australian Money in lieu of Reserve Bank notes.

Section 105 DISBURSEMENTS TO BE DENOMINATED IN AUSTRALIAN MONEY.

On the effective date, all Australian Government disbursements shall be denominated in Australian Money, the unit being the dollar, symbolised as \$.

SECTION 106. ORIGATION IN LIEU OF BORROWING.

- (a) IN GENERAL—After the effective date, and subject to limitations established by the Australian Monetary Authority under provisions of section 302, the Secretary shall originate Australian Money to address any negative fund balances resulting from a shortfall in available Government receipts to fund Government appropriations authorised by Parliament under law.

- (b) PROHIBITION ON GOVERNMENT BORROWING—

After the effective date, unless otherwise provided by an Act of Parliament enacted after such date;

(1) No amount may be borrowed by the Secretary from any source; and

(2) No amount may be borrowed by any Federal agency or department, any independent establishment of the executive branch, or any other instrumentality of Australia other than an authorised depository, savings association, or credit union from any source other than the Secretary.

- (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION—No provision of this Act shall be construed as preventing Parliament from exercising its constitutional authority to borrow money on the full faith and credit of Australia.

SECTION 107. RETIREMENT OF INSTRUMENTS OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Before the effective date, the Secretary shall commence to retire all outstanding instruments of indebtedness of Australia by payment in full of the amount legally due the bearer in Australian Money, as such amounts become due.

SECTION 108. ACCOUNTING.

- (a) IN GENERAL—The Secretary shall account for the disbursement of Australian Money and of current fund balances through accounting reports maintained and published by the Secretary and by departments and agencies of the Australian Government.

- (b) AUDIT—The Auditor-General of Australia shall conduct an independent biennial audit.

TITLE II—ENTRY OF AUSTRALIAN MONEY INTO CIRCULATION

SECTION 201. ENTRY OF AUSTRALIAN MONEY INTO CIRCULATION.

The Secretary shall cause Australian Money to enter into circulation by and through any of the following means:

- (1) Any origination or disbursement of funds to accomplish Federal expenditures authorised and appropriated by an Act of Parliament.
- (2) Any disbursements to retire outstanding instruments of indebtedness of the Federal Government or the Secretary of the Treasury as such Instruments become due.
- (3) Any contribution authorised by an Act of Parliament subject to any limitation established by the Monetary Authority to the Revolving Fund established in section 403 of this Act.
- (4) Any action provided for in the transitional arrangements specified in title IV of this Act, including the conversion of all deposits in transaction accounts into Australian Money.
- (5) Any exercise of “lender of last resort” emergency procedures specified in section 305.
- (6) Any purchase of stock in the Reserve Bank and of any other assets as prescribed under the Reserve Bank Act as required to accomplish the purposes of section 301.
- (7) Any other means, and for any other purpose explicitly authorised by an Act of Parliament that becomes law after the effective date of this Act.

TITLE III—RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RESERVE BANK

SECTION 301. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RESERVE BANK.

- (a) GOVERNMENT ACQUISITION OF ALL NET ASSETS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA—on the effective date the Secretary shall purchase on behalf of Australia all net assets of the Reserve Bank of Australia.

SECTION 302. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN MONETARY AUTHORITY.

- (a) MONETARY AUTHORITY—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT—

- (A) IN GENERAL—There is hereby established the Monetary Authority as an authority within the Department of Treasury under the general oversight of the Secretary of the Treasury.
- (B) AUTONOMY OF MONETARY AUTHORITY—The Secretary of Treasury may not intervene in any matter or proceeding before the Monetary Authority, unless otherwise specifically provided by law.
- (C) INDEPENDENCE OF MONETARY AUTHORITY—The Secretary of Treasury may not delay, prevent or

intervene in the issuance of any regulation or other determination of the Monetary Authority, including the determination of the amounts of money to be originated and most efficient method of disbursement consistent with the appropriations of Parliament and the statutory objectives of monetary policy as specified in this Act.

(2) MEMBERSHIP—

(A) IN GENERAL—The Monetary Authority shall consist of 9 public members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Parliament.

(B) TERMS—

(i) IN GENERAL- Except as provided in subparagraph (E), each member of the Monetary Authority shall be appointed for a term of 6 years.

(ii) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE—

Each member of the Monetary Authority may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed and qualified.

(C) POLITICAL AFFILIATION—For as long as political parties are legally permitted to exist not more than 4 of the members of the Monetary Authority may be members of the same political party.

(D) VACANCY—

(i) IN GENERAL—Any vacancy on the Monetary Authority shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(ii) INTERIM APPOINTMENTS—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiry of the term for which such member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

(E) STAGGERED TERMS—Of the members first appointed to the Monetary Authority after the enactment of this Act—

- (i) 1 shall be appointed for a term of 2 years;
- (ii) 2 shall be appointed for a term of 3 years;
- (iii) 2 shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;
- (iv) 2 shall be appointed for a term of 5 years;
- (v) 2 shall be appointed for the full term of 6 years.

(3) CHAIRPERSON —One of the members of the Monetary Authority shall be designated by the President as the Chairperson of the Monetary Authority.

(4) DUTIES—The Monetary Authority shall—

(A) Establish monetary supply policy and monitor the Nation's monetary status; and

(B) Carry out such other responsibilities as the President may delegate to the Monetary Authority or that may be provided by an Act of Parliament.

- (5) GOVERNING PRINCIPLE OF MONETARY POLICY—The Monetary Authority shall pursue a monetary policy based on the governing principle that the supply of money in circulation should not become inflationary nor deflationary in and of itself, but will be sufficient to allow commodities, goods and services to move freely in trade in a balanced manner. The Monetary Authority shall maintain long run growth of the monetary and credit aggregates commencement with the economy's long run potential to increase production, so as to promote effectively the goals of maximum employment, stable prices, and moderate long-term interest rates.
- (6) MEETINGS—The Monetary Authority shall meet on a regular basis subject to the call of the chairperson, the Secretary, or a majority of the members.
- (7) PAY--The members of the Monetary Authority shall receive a salary at annual rates equal to the annual rate payable to a judge of the Federal Court.
- (8) STAFF—The Monetary Authority may appoint and establish the pay of such employees as the Monetary Authority determines is appropriate to assist the Monetary Authority to carry out the duties imposed under this section.
 - (b) RESPONSIBILITY OF SECRETARY—The Secretary shall regulate the monetary supply in reasonable accordance with targets established by the Monetary Authority.
 - (c) REPORTS ON DISCREPANCIES—The Secretary shall report to Parliament any discrepancy between any monetary target and the monetary supply in excess of 0.5 percent at the end of each quarter.

SECTION 303. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUREAU OF THE RESERVE BANK.

- (a) IN GENERAL—Australian law is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

SECTION 314. BUREAU OF THE RESERVE BANK

- (a) ESTABLISHMENT—There is hereby established the Bureau of the Reserve Bank as a bureau within the Department of the Treasury (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Bureau").
- (b) MANAGEMENT—
 - (1) COMMISSIONER—The management of the Bureau shall be vested in a Commissioner who, with the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner and such staff as the Commissioner may appoint, shall carry out the duties vested in the Bureau and the Commissioner.
 - (2) DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—There is hereby established within the Bureau the position of Deputy Commissioner.
 - (3) APPOINTMENT—The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Parliament.
 - (4) TERMS—
 - (A) IN GENERAL—The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner shall each be appointed for a term of 7 years.

(B) STAGGERED TERMS—Notwithstanding paragraph (A), the first person appointed Deputy Commissioner shall be appointed for a term of 4 years.

(5) VACANCY—

(A) IN GENERAL—Any vacancy in the Bureau shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) INTERIM APPOINTMENTS—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which such member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

(C) DUTIES—

(1) MONETARY POLICY—The Bureau shall—

(A) Administer under direction of the Secretary, the origination and entry into circulation of Australian Money, subject to the limitations established by the Monetary Authority; and

(B) Administer lending of Australian Money to authorised depository institutions as described in in section 403 to ensure that—

i. Money creation is solely a function of the Australian Government; and

ii. Fractional reserve lending is ended.

(2) TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS—After the effective date, the Bureau shall exercise all functions consistent with this Act which, before such date, were carried out under the direction of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia.

(3) ITEMISATION BY SECRETARY—Not less than 90 days before the effective date, the Secretary and the Monetary Authority shall itemise—

(A) The functions of the Governor of the Reserve Bank that are transferred to the Bureau pursuant to paragraph (2); and

(B) The provisions of the Reserve Bank Act and other provisions of federal law, relating to functions so transferred, in the application of which the term 'Bureau' (as established under this section) shall be substituted for the term 'Governor of the Reserve Bank'.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT—Australian law is hereby amended by adding at the end the following new item "314. Bureau of the Reserve Bank."

(c) ROLE OF GOVERNOR OF THE RESERVE BANK shall be dissolved.

SECTION 304. FORECASTING OF DISBURSEMENT REQUIREMENTS.

The Secretary shall—

(1) Forecast disbursement requirements on a daily, monthly, and annual basis;

- (2) Provide such forecasts to Parliament and the public;
- (3) Integrate forecasts with the Federal budget process;
- (4) Maintain a sufficient research capability to continuously and effectively assess the impact of disbursement of Australian Money on all aspects of the domestic and international economies; and
- (5) Report to Parliament and the public regularly on the economic impact of disbursements of Australian Money and on the status of the monetary supply.

SECTION 305. LENDER OF LAST RESORT; EMERGENCY PROCEDURES.

(a) RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT UPON RECOMMENDATION OF THE EMERGENCY BOARD—The Monetary Authority may not exercise any authority under any part of the Reserve Bank Act unless—

- (1) The EMERGENCY BOARD established under subsection (b) recommends, upon a vote of 2/3ds of the members of the Parliament, that the Parliament adopts a concurrent resolution calling on the President to certify that a national emergency exists which requires the exercise of such authority;
- (2) The Parliament adopts, by a vote of 2/3ds of the members present, a resolution calling on the President to certify that a national emergency exists which requires the exercise of such authority; and
- (3) The President issues a certification that a national emergency exists which requires the exercise of such authority by the Monetary Authority.

(b) EMERGENCY BOARD. There is established for purposes of this section the Emergency Board which shall consist of the following members:

- (1) The President.
- (2) The Minister for Commerce.
- (3) The Minister for Energy.
- (4) The Minister for Labour.
- (5) The Minister for the Treasury.
- (6) The Minister for Defence and National Security.
- (7) The Speaker of the Parliament.

SECTION 306. SAVINGS PROVISIONS AND TRANSFER PROVISIONS

(a) SAVINGS PROVISIONS—

(1) EXISTING RIGHTS, DUTIES, AND OBLIGATIONS NOT AFFECTED—The establishment of the Bureau of the Reserve Bank shall not affect the validity of any right, duty, or obligation of the Bureau (as the successor to the Governor of the Reserve Bank or any other person that—

- (A) Arises under any provision of law relating to any function of the Governor of the Reserve Bank transferred to the Bureau by this title and amendments made by this title; and

- (B) Existed on the day before the effective date.
- (2) CONTINUATION OF SUITS—This Act shall not abate any proceedings against the Governor of the Reserve Bank before the effective date with respect to any function of the Reserve Bank transferred to the Bureau by this title, except that the Bureau shall be substituted for the Governor of the Reserve Bank as a party to any such proceeding as of the effective date.
- (b) TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL—
 - (1) IDENTIFYING EMPLOYEES FOR TRANSFER—The Secretary and the Governor of the Reserve Bank shall—
 - (A) Jointly determine the number of employees of the Reserve Bank necessary to perform or support the functions of the Governor of the Reserve Bank that are transferred to the Monetary Authority (if any) and the Bureau of the Reserve Bank pursuant to a provision of or amendment made by this title; and
 - (B) consistent with the number determined under subparagraph (A), jointly identify employees of the Reserve Bank for transfer in a manner that the Secretary and the Governor of the Reserve Bank, in their sole discretion, determine to be equitable.
 - (2) IDENTIFIED EMPLOYEES TRANSFERRED—All employees of the Reserve Bank identified under subparagraph (1) (B) shall be transferred to the Monetary Authority or the Bureau of the Reserve Bank, as the case may be, for employment.
 - (3) RESERVE BANK EMPLOYEES—Employees of the Reserve Bank as of the day before the transfer date for any employees of the Reserve Bank, shall be treated as employees of the Reserve Bank for the purposes of paragraph (1) and (2).

TITLE IV—TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

SECTION 401. CONVERSION OF RESERVE BANK NOTES.

- (a) IN GENERAL—Before the end of the 120-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish the rules and procedures for converting outstanding Reserve Bank notes to Australian Money of equal face value.
- (b) PROVISION AND SUPPLY SUFFICIENT FOR CONVERSION AND ISSUANCE—Before the end of the 150-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and as Reserve Bank notes are converted to Australian Money, the Secretary shall begin providing sufficient quantity of Australian Money to the domestic banking system to allow for conversion of all outstanding Reserve Bank notes and the issuance of additional currency as required.

- (c) DISBURSAL OF FUNDS—After the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, all financial institutions in Australia shall only disburse funds in Australian Money, whether as currency, an addition to an available account balance, or other instrument.
- (d) DISPOSAL OF OBSOLETE CURRENCY—The Secretary shall promptly dispose of all Reserve Bank notes as they are returned in exchange for Australian Money.
- (e) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT—Effective at the end of the 150-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, sections of the Reserve Bank Act shall be amended by striking all paragraphs that authorise the Reserve Bank to issue Reserve Bank notes as money.

SECTION 402. REPLACING FRACTIONAL RESERVE BANKING WITH LENDING OF AUSTRALIAN MONEY.

(a) CONVERSION PROCESS—

(1) DEPOSITS—

(A) IN GENERAL —All deposits at any depository institution shall be designated as and treated as Australian Money (either cash or an electronic equivalent) and as transaction accounts.

(B) PROHIBITIONS—In addition to subsection (d), the following provisions shall apply with respect to Australian Money on deposit in a transaction account at any depository institution:

(i) INTEREST—No interest may be paid or may accrue on any Australian Money on deposit in a transaction account at any depository institution.

(ii) DEPOSITS AS BAILMENT—Any Australian Money on deposit in a transaction account at any depository institution shall—

(I) Be treated as a bailment for the mutual benefit of the parties and terminable at will; and

(II) As property held in trust as bailed property, not be treated as an asset of the depository institution or as a source of credit.

(C) EXCEPTION FOR LONG TERM SAVINGS NOT SUBJECT TO DEPOSIT INSURANCE—

(i) IN GENERAL—Subparagraph (B) shall not apply to any liability of depository institution to a customer for any amount in an

account at a depository institution pursuant to a contract that restricts the availability of any such amount for a fixed term and does not permit amounts to be transferred in any manner for the benefit of a third party.

(ii) FIXED TERM SAVINGS NOT INSURED—Any account described in clause (i) may not be treated as a deposit for purposes of Deposit Insurance or as a share draft account, for purposes of Deposit Insurance.

(2) Outstanding credit—Any asset of a depository institution that results from a credit extended against, is attributable to, or has been accounted for with respect to, amounts described in paragraph

(1) (A) shall, as of the effective date -

(A) Be a liability of the depository institution to the Federal Government; and

(B) As the outstanding balance is repaid pursuant to its terms shall be paid over to the Federal Government.

(3) DEPOSIT IN REVOLVING FUND - The monies paid to the Federal Government shall be deposited into the Revolving account established in section 403.

(4) IN GENERAL - Before the effective date and subject to the requirements of this section, the Monetary Authority shall establish and publish the accounting rules, pricing, and processes which shall convert all bank credit in circulation as of the date of such conversion, into Australian Money.

(5) RETENTION OF INTEREST PAYMENTS-A depository institution may keep as income, any interest payment made by a customer of the depository institution on an outstanding loan for which the depository institution became indebted to the Federal Government under paragraph (2).

(b) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS ON RESERVE AT THE RESERVE BANK—The monetary Authority shall determine, by the effective date, how the reserves of a depository institution at the Reserve Bank shall be treated so as to promote a seamless transition to the new system.

(c) ACCOUNTS IN GENERAL- Before the effective date, the Monetary Authority shall prescribe new lending and accounting regulations for various types of accounts including transaction accounts and time deposit accounts described in subsections (d) and (e).

(d) TRANSACTION ACCOUNTS—

(1) FRACTIONAL RESERVE BANKING ENDED—

The regulations prescribed under subsection (c) shall provide that -

- (A) Any depository institution shall have a fiduciary responsibility for the money of any depositor on deposit in a transaction account which –
 - (i) Shall be held for the exclusive use of the account holder; and
 - (ii) May not be used by the depository institution to fund loans or investments;
 - (B) A dollar of Australian Money shall be on hand or in a Federal Government account; and
 - (C) A depository institution may charge a reasonable fee for providing transaction account services.
- (2) TRANSACTION ACCOUNT DEFINED—For purposes of this section, the term, “transaction account” –
 - (A) Means a deposit account on which the depositor or account holder is permitted to make withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instrument, payment orders of withdrawal, telephone transfers, or other similar items for purpose of making payments or transfers to third persons or others; and
 - (B) Includes demand deposits, negotiable order of withdrawal accounts, savings deposits subject to automatic transfers, and share draft accounts.
- (e) AUSTRALIAN MONEY AS A SOURCE OF LOANS— After the effective date all lending by depository institutions may be accomplished only by lending of actual Australian Money that is—
 - (1) Owned by a depository institution from earnings and or capital contributions by investors;
 - (2) Borrowed at interest from the Federal Government; or
 - (3) Borrowed at interest through the issuance of bonds or other interest-bearing securities by the lending bank, to the extent that such bonds or securities are structured in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act.
- (f) ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE PROFIT-MAKING LENDING ACTIVITY—The regulations prescribed and actions taken under this section shall be established and taken in a manner that—
 - (1) Encourages private, profit-making money lending activity by banking institutions; and
 - (2) Prohibits the creation of private money through the establishment of lending credit against depository receipts, sometimes referred to as “fractional reserve banking”.

Section 403. ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL REVOLVING FUND.

- (a) REVOLVING LOAN FUND —Subject to provision in advance in an appropriation Act, there is hereby established a revolving fund in the Treasury of Australia where amounts received from depository institutions under terms specified in section 402 of this Act shall be deposited and made available for relending to banking institutions and for other purposes.
- (b) ADMINISTRATION—The Revolving Fund shall be administered by the Bureau under terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe consistent with the purposes of this Act.
- (c) NATIONAL EMERGENCY—In the event of the finding by the President that a National Emergency exists, and with the concurrence of the Parliament in accordance with the emergency procedures specified under section 305, the Secretary, on advice of the Monetary Authority, may draw up to 80 per cent of the funds on deposit in the Revolving Fund. Such funds shall be returned to the Revolving Fund within 3 years of the date of initial disbursement, either through repayment of loans or through an Appropriation Act, unless the Secretary receives from the specific authorisation to extend the term of the loans. The authorisation of Parliament shall be given by a resolution.

TITLE (V)—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**Section 501. DIRECT FUNDING OF NEW INFRASTRUCTURE AND IMPROVEMENTS.**

(a) REPORT REQUIRED ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIRECT FUNDING—Before the effective date, the Secretary, after consultation with the heads of the Executive branch departments, agencies and independent establishments shall report to the Parliament on opportunities to utilise direct funding by the Australian Government to establish new infrastructure and improvements, and upgrade the physical economy of Australia in such areas as transportation, communication, agriculture, water usage and availability, sewerage systems, medical care, education, space and other infrastructure systems, to promote the general welfare, and to stabilise the Social Security retirement system.

(b) BROAD EQUITABLE DISBURSION OF FUNDING—Generally any program recommended for direct funding shall be undertaken throughout the Nation based on per capita amounts and other criteria to assure equity as determined by the Monetary Authority.

Section 502. INTEREST RATE CEILINGS.

(a) LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF FINANCING FEES—The total amount of interest charged by a financial institution on any extension of loans (other than a mortgage) to any individual borrower through amortisation, including all fees and service charges, shall not exceed the total amount of the loan extended.

(b) LIMIT ON RATE—The annual percentage rate applicable to any loan of money may not exceed 8 percent on unpaid balances, inclusive of charges.

Section 503. AUTHORITY OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE FACILITY.

Except as provided in section 402 and the amendment made by section 3 (b), no provision of this Act shall be construed as altering or affecting any authority or function of the Deposit Insurance facility.

SECTION 504. MONETARY GRANTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

- (a) IN GENERAL—Each year the Monetary Authority shall instruct the Secretary to disburse grants over a 12-month period to the Local Governments for authorised projects and services.
- (b) Such projects and services shall have consideration of the historical and other local traditions of the community residing in the local government area.
- (c) Before the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, each Local Government shall prepare and lodge with the Monetary Authority a costing of the projects and services proposed for the ensuing year.
- (d) Any program or service shall be undertaken throughout the local government district on a per capita amounts and other criteria to assure equity as determined by the Monetary Authority.

SECTION 505. EDUCATION FUNDING PROGRAM.

Before the end of the 120 day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary for Education, shall provide recommendations to Parliament for a program to fund the educational system that will put Australia on a par with other highly developed nations, and to sufficiently provide for fully funded programs for elementary and secondary education, technical and further education (TAFE) colleges and of higher university environment so that every child has an opportunity to reach their full educational potential.

SECTION 506. SOCIAL SECURITY.

The Secretary shall submit to the Monetary Authority any requests to cover any impending deficits in Social Security accounts.

SECTION 507. INITIAL MONETARY DIVIDEND TO CITIZENS.

- (a) IN GENERAL—Before the effective date, the Secretary in cooperation with the Monetary Authority shall make recommendations to Parliament for payment of a Citizens Dividend as a tax-free grant to all Australian citizens residing in Australia in order to provide liquidity to the banking system at the commencement of this Act, before governmental infrastructure expenditures have had a chance to work into circulation.
- (b) STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CITIZENS DIVIDEND—
The Secretary shall maintain a thorough study of the effects of the Citizens Dividend observing its effects on production and consumption, prices, morale and other economic and fiscal factors.

SECTION 508. HEALTH CARE FUNDING.

- a) Before the end of the 120-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary for Health, shall provide recommendations to Parliament for a program to fund the national healthcare system that will enable fully funded programs for all forms of healthcare, maternity and well-being.

SECTION 509. RESOLVING THE MORTGAGE CRISIS.

The Parliament shall be aware that funding through this Act is available for Parliamentary enactments for resolving aspects of the mortgage crisis.

The Australian Gold Trade Note

A new stable form of money

At the present time there are two options for buyers and sellers:

1. The Reserve Bank of Australia is well advanced in developing a programmable **central bank digital currency** (CBDC) which is planned to replace the existing fiat dollar. This action is being taken as part of a global plan involving the central banks of the world where eventually the Bank for International Settlements in conjunction with the United Nations and the World Economic Forum have plans for a world government with a single currency. The next two references demonstrate how they intend to achieve their objective. Refer to the [Great Reset](#) and [the fourth industrial revolution](#). Note the usual play-book features of: Crisis → Intermediation → Conditionality → Control in their documented plan. **Yes, this option is all about control.**

Or

2. The second option is the **Gold Trade Note**; its function was originally described by Jean-Baptiste Say a French economist, who in his 1803 *Treatise on Political Economy* wrote:

"A product is no sooner created than it, from that instant, affords a market for other products to the full extent of its own value." And

"Each of us can only purchase the productions of others with his own productions — and so the value we can buy is equal to the value we can produce. The more men can produce the more they will purchase."

In other words:

Money is the means of exchanging one's production for consumption.

The Gold Trade Note (GTN) facilitates that function. It is a new digital currency for anyone who so chooses.

The GTN consists of a debit and credit. Each credit unit is deemed equal to one hundredth of one gram of 99.99% pure **allocated gold** (gold). 100 GTNs = 1 gram of gold. Participants can redeem their GTNs from the pool allocated gold held by the Custodian of the Alliance at call in gold kilo bars or bars of one gram or 100 grams.

1. GTNs are earned from sales and spent on purchases and lease payments and in the case where gifts or voluntary contributions are made, GTNs are spent on making that gift or voluntary contribution and earned upon receipt thereof. All such transactions are processed by an app on a mobile phone;
2. GTNs can also be purchased from the Monetary Authority acting as the Custodian of the Alliance only with payment in gold;
3. There is no limit to the number of GTNs in circulation.

For the GTN to be redeemable in gold, participants would join as a not for profit [Strategic Alliance](#) (Alliance) whereby they are able to:

- a) pay and receive money;
- b) trade, invest and otherwise deal with property, commodities, goods, services and fiat and digital currencies; and
- c) maintain accounting records reflecting every transaction.

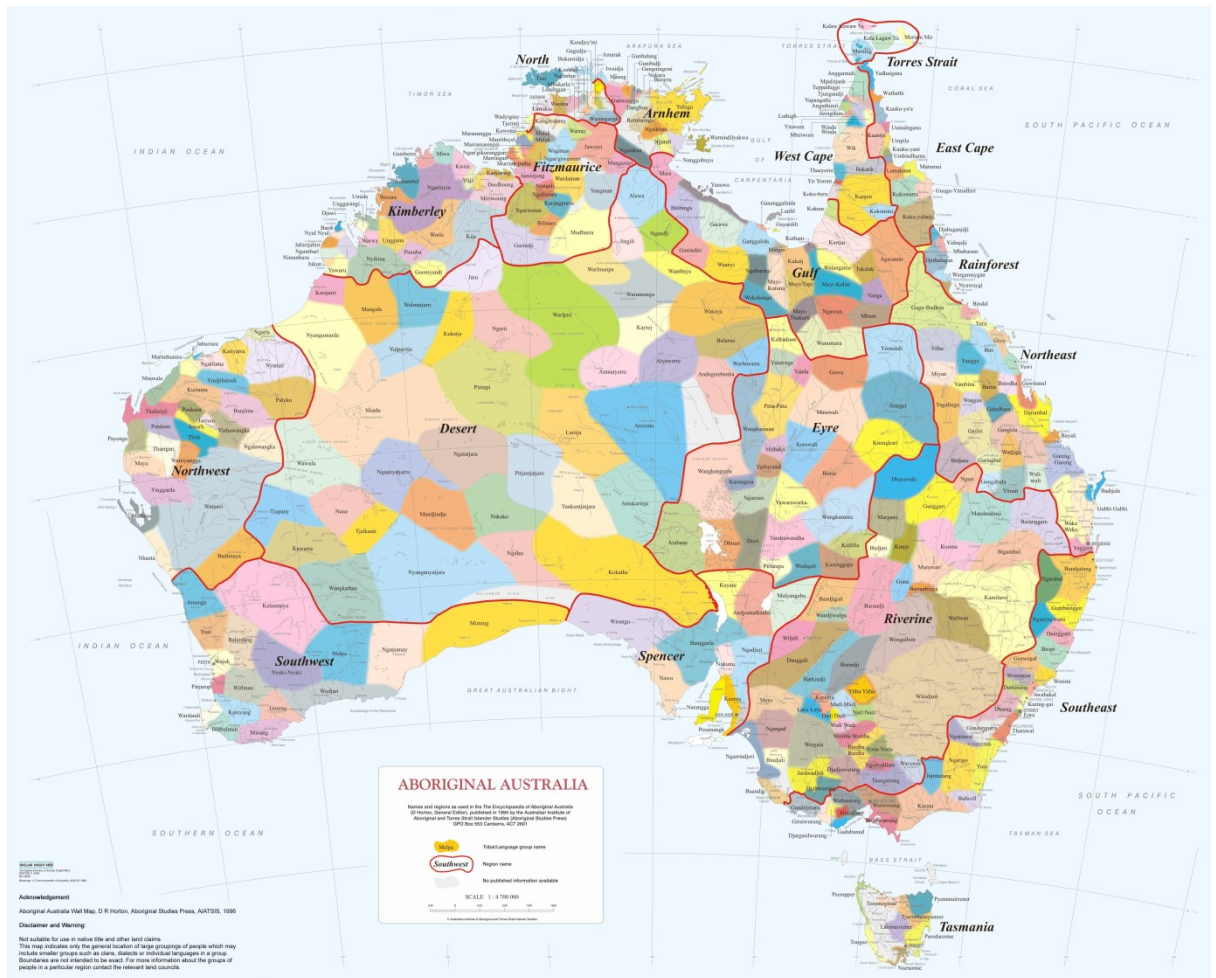
The above Functions of the Alliance are to be enabled by a series of applications (apps) running on [Autonomi](#) (formerly known as the SAFE Network).

Gold held by the Alliance will be vaulted at various approved locations outside the private banking system in Australia in approved vaults as the **pool-allocated property of all its Participants**. The entire gold holding of the Alliance will be audited annually.

At any given time, such gold will be owned by Participants in the ratio that their GTNs bear to all GTNs on issue.

Transactions are recorded in real time by the respective parties' accounting records; there is zero risk of double spending as the automated website will reject transactions exceeding the available credit balance of the account of the purchaser or donor. The only records that are retained after the transaction has been completed are those securely documented and stored in the buyer's and seller's wallets on their mobile phones. As with all existing accounting procedure there is no central ledger or 'block chain'.

First Nations' Land



Torres Strait (4)	East Cape (13)	Rainfor est (6)	Northe ast (31)	Southeast (29)	West Cape (18)
KalawKawa wYa	Yadhaigana	Djabuga njdji	Gugu-Badhun	Bundjalung	Anggam undi
Kala Lagaw Ya	Wathathi	Yidinjdji	Bindal	Ngarabal	Mpalitjan h
Meriam Mir	Kuuku-ya'u	Mbabara m	Yuru	Gumbainggi r	Teppathi ggi
Muralag	Uutaalngan u	Djarbaln gan	Giya	Nganyaywa na	Tjungun dji
	Kaantju	Wargam aygan	Biri	Dainggatti	Yupanga thi
Gulf (28)	Umpila	Nyawayg a	Yangga	Biripi	Anguthi mri
Koknar	Kuuku-yani		Yilba	Geawegal	Awngthi m
Gananggalin da	Imbindham u	Eyre (28)	Yuwi	Wonnarua	Luthigh
Lardil	Mutumui	Kalkadoo n	Guwinm al	Worimi	Yinwum

Gayardilt	Lamalama	Yalarrnga	Baradha	Darkinung	Mbeiwum
Kuthant	Guugu-Yimidhirr	Yanda	Barna	Awabakal	WindaWinda
Kurtjar	Kokowarra	Guwa	Yambina	Kuring-gai	Wik
Agwamin	Kuku-yalanji	Yirandali	Miyan	Eora	Thaayorre
Talalak		Iningai	Yagalingu	Dharug	Bakanh
Walangama	Spencer (11)	Maiawali	Wangan	Tharawal	Yir Yoront
Kutatj	Wirangu	Pitta-Pitta	Gabalbara	Gundungurra	Kokobera
Mayi-Yapi	Nawu	Wangka mana	Darumbal	Ngunawal	Kunjen
Mayi-Kulan Yanga	Banggaria Kuyani	Mithaka Yarluyandi	Bayali Gangulu	Ngarigo Yuin	Kokomini
Mbara	Andyamath anha	Karuwali	Gayiri	Bidwell	South West (17)
Ngawan	Malyangaba	Kuungkari	Bidjara	Jaitmatang	Mirning
Wunumara	Ngadjuri	Birria	Garingbal	Kurnai	Ngatjumay
Mayi-Thakurti Mingin	Nkunu	Yawarawarka	Wadjigu	Woiworung	Malpa
	Kaurna	Wangku mara	Gureng Gureng	Boonwurrung	Wadjari
Mayi-Kutuna	Peramangk	Kullilla	Gungabula	Wathaurong	Kalaamaya
Wakabunga	Narangga	Yandruwandha	Yiman	Gulidjan	Nyaki-Nyaki
Ganggalida		Karengga	Wuliwuli	Gadubanud	Goreng
Nguburinji	Northwest (28)	Wadigali	Waka Waka	Djargrdwuring	Minarig
Garawa	Nhanta	Pirlatapa	Badtjala	Gunditjmarra	Bibbulman
Waanyi	Badimaya	Karangura	GrubbiGrubbi		Kaniyang
Gunindiri	Malkana	Ngamini	Yugera	Kimberley (27)	Wiilman
Yanawa	Watjarri	Dieri		Nimanburu	Wardandi
Binbinga	Yinggarda	Dhirari	North (14)	Jukun	Pinjarup
Mara	Maya	Arabana	Tjerratj	Yawuru	Wajuk
	Warriyangg	Wangkan	Wadyigi	Nyikina	Balardun

	a	gurr	ni		g
Fitzmaurice (24)	Ngalawangka	Karangura	Larrakia	Unggumi	Yuat
Gurindji	Yinhawangka		Woolna	Warwa	Amangu
Mudburra	Thiin	Arnhem (16)	Wuningangk	Umida	
Bilinara	Jiwarli	Iwaidja	Limilngan	Unggarangi	Desert (43)
Ngarinman	Jurruru	Maung	Mbukarla	Djawi	Karajarri
Karangpurru	Pinikura	Gunbalang	Tiwi	Bardi	Mangala
Yangman	Purduna	Gunibidji	Ngombur	NyulNyul	Walmatjarri
Ngaliwuru	Tharrgari	Gungurugoni	Konbudj	Jabirrabirr	Nyangu marda
Nungali	Payungu	Nakara	Bukurnidja	Ngumbarl	Yulparitja
Wardaman	Thalanyji	Burarra	Gagudju	Woorora	Mardu
Jaminjung	Nhuwala	Gunwinggu	Kundjey'mi	Gamberre	Jaru
Mangarayi	Kurrama	Dangbon	Amarak	Wunambul	Kukatja
Jawoyn	Banjima	Rembarnga		Ngarinyin	Ngarti
Wagiman	Palyku	Ngalkbun		Worla	Pintupi
Warray	Nyamal	Ngandi		Punuba	Warlpiri
Malak Malak	Yindjibarndi	Ngalakan		Gooniyandi	Arrernte
Kungarakany	Martuthunira	Yolngu		Kija	Luritja
Murrinh-patha	Ngarluma	Warnindilyakwa		Miriwoong	Warlmanpa
Marringarr	Jabarrara	Nunggubuyu		Doolboong	Jingili
Ngan'giwumirri	Kariyarra			Yiiji	Warumungu
Ngan'gikurunggurr	Ngarla			Kadjerong	Kaytej
Marramaninjsji				Kwini	Anmatyerre
Marrithiyel	Tasmania (8)			Miwa	Alawarre
Maranunggu	Peerapper			Nimanburu	Arrernte
Kuwema	Tommeeginne				Ngandji
	Pyemmairr				Wambay

	ener				a
	Tyerrernot epanner				Wakaya
	Lairmairren er				Bularnu
	Paredarerm e				Warluwa rra
	Toogee				Andeger ebenha
	Nuenonne				Yankuntj atjara
					Antakari nja
					Kokatha
					Ngatatja ra
					Pitjantjat jara
					Ngalea
					Nakako
					Ngatatja ra
					Ngaanya tjarra
					Mandjind ja
					Nyangan yatjara
					Wangkat haa
					Kuwarra
					Tjupany
					Tjalkanti
					Nana
					Wawula

A Petition for a Treaty on Friendship, Good Neighbourliness, Cooperation and Defence in the Pacific and Indian Oceans

We the Peoples of the Pacific and Indian Oceans agree:

to save the present and future generations from the scourge of war;

to maintain a common defence against aggressors;

to consider the deep historical and cultural diversity of our respective nations;

to recognize the exceptional importance and enduring value of state sovereignty, territorial integrity and stability for the progressive development of our respective nations;

that the further strengthening of relations of friendship, good neighbourliness and strategic partnership meets the fundamental interests of our respective nations;

to a consistent deepening of political dialogue and the intensification of mutually beneficial multifaceted cooperation;

to commit to universally recognized principles and norms of international law;

to accept the high level of responsibility for ensuring stability, security and inter-ethnic harmony in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, which are the basis for the economic development of the economy, infrastructure, communications, energy, transport, logistics and development of the entire region; to co-ordinate joint efforts to strengthen stability in the region;

to further promote the idea of regional cooperation aimed at the comprehensive, tourism and cultural-humanitarian potentials of our respective nations;

to further develop political dialogue and comprehensive cooperation in the framework of consultative meetings of the heads of state of all Contracting Parties;

to recognize the importance of joint efforts to create a zone of peace and prosperity in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans;

It is further agreed:

Section 1

The Contracting Parties build their relations on the basis of mutual respect, equality, mutual understanding and comprehensive consideration of each other's interests.

The Contracting Parties intend to consolidate their efforts in order to ensure lasting peace in the region and create favourable conditions for the sustainable and progressive development of their respective nations including establishment of a new development bank.

Section 2

The Contracting Parties develop relations based on trust, the desire to establish and strengthen strategic partnerships and multifaceted cooperation, as well as guided by the principles of mutual respect for state sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, non-interference in internal affairs of others and the peaceful settlement of disputes, the non-use of force or the threat of force, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, respect for fundamental human rights and

freedoms, the conscientious fulfilment of international obligations, other generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

Section 3

The Contracting Parties mutually respect the political, economic, social and cultural development paths chosen by each nation.

The Contracting Parties encourage cooperation between their executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, promote the development and strengthening of cooperation between them, as well as public organizations and the media of nations in and facing the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Section 4

The Contracting Parties work closely together to strengthen peace, stability and security in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, including on a regular basis conducting multi-party consultations on pressing issues of the regional and international agendas, of mutual interests. In order to expand equal trust partnerships and strategic interaction, the Contracting Parties contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the format of Consultative Meetings of the Heads of State of the contracting parties, and improve the existing mechanisms, and also, if necessary, create other advisory bodies and interstate structures.

Section 5

The Contracting Parties provide each other with comprehensive support and mutual assistance in preventing the threat of loss of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In the event of a situation that poses a threat to the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of one of the Contracting Parties, appropriate consultations may be held as in a bilateral format, and in the framework of the Consultative Meetings of the Heads of State of the Contracting Parties with the aim of identifying and implementing measures that contribute to the effective prevention of the threat.

Section 6

The Contracting Parties undertake to prevent the use of their territories, communication systems and other infrastructure by third states to the detriment of state sovereignty and security, stability, of the constitutional structure and territorial integrity of any other of the Contracting Parties. In the event of controversial issues, the Contracting Parties shall decide them in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual understanding exclusively within the framework of a dialogue by peaceful diplomatic means, including through the creation of appropriate mechanisms of interaction, if necessary.

Section 7

The Contracting Parties shall cooperate in measures at ensuring peace and security in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Contracting Parties shall develop cooperation in the military and military-technical spheres on those issues of mutual interest.

Section 8

The Contracting Parties expand cooperation within other international and regional organizations, provide each other with support when considering issues affecting their interests, and, if necessary, hold consultations to coordinate their positions on pressing issues of the international situation, and also come to a single agreed position on strengthening peace and security in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Section 9

The Contracting Parties shall strengthen cooperation in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, further strengthening the nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and actively contribute to nuclear disarmament processes, implement measures to prevent the proliferation of all types of weapons of mass destruction.

Section 10

The Contracting Parties, in accordance with their national laws and international obligations, expand and deepen cooperation in countering new challenges and threats to security, including terrorism, extremism and separatism, transnational organized crime, cybercrime, illegal migration, human trafficking, illicit trafficking in weapons, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. The Contracting Parties are to make efforts to counter the spread of the ideology of terrorism and extremism, especially among young people, and work to prevent religious intolerance, xenophobia and ethnic discrimination.

Section 12

The Contracting Parties shall take all necessary measures to expand and deepen economic cooperation between the states of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, including in the areas of trade, investment, industry, agriculture, transport, logistics, energy, communication, tourism and other areas of mutual interest.

The Contracting Parties shall cooperate within the framework of various international economic, financial and other organizations and institutions, supporting each other, participating or joining those international organizations.

Section 13

The Contracting Parties are to develop investment cooperation, including stimulation and mutual protection of investments, the creation of joint ventures, logistics communications and infrastructure facilities, the implementation of joint projects, aimed at increasing the competitiveness of national economies and the welfare of their respective populations.

The Contracting Parties are to create favourable conditions for entrepreneurial and other economic activities; contribute to the development of various forms of associations and direct relations between their citizens, enterprises and other entities of economic cooperation.

Section 14

The Contracting Parties are to contribute to the further development of the transit and transport potential of the region through the widespread use of existing and the creation of new shipping and air transport as well as fibre optic and satellite communications; and by simplifying administrative procedures for cross-border transport and payment.

The Contracting Parties shall take the necessary measures to form a network of industrial, logistics and wholesale distribution centres in the Pacific and Indian Oceans in order to ensure favourable conditions for facilitating the transit of products, goods and commodities.

Section 15

The Contracting Parties shall promote the development of interregional and cross-border cooperation and the creation of favourable conditions for the expansion of trade, economic development and cultural, sporting and humanitarian activities between them.

Section 16

The Contracting Parties shall, on a reciprocal basis, assist in the implementation of the activities of each other's diplomatic, consular, trade and other official missions.

Section 17

The Contracting Parties shall expand cooperation on the integrated and rational use of energy resources, taking into account the interests of all Contracting Parties, in accordance with international treaties to which the Contracting Parties are parties.

Section 18

The Contracting Parties shall develop cooperation in the areas of environmental protection and environmental safety, combating pollution of the air and sea. The Contracting Parties shall coordinate efforts to preserve the ecological system of the Pacific and Indian Oceans' region and restore biodiversity.

The Contracting Parties shall provide mutual assistance in preventing and eliminating the consequences of natural disasters, major accidents and man-made disasters in their territories, and also develop cooperation in the field of combating the consequences of earthquake, tsunami and volcano disasters.

Section 19

The Contracting Parties shall expand cooperation in the field of education. To this end, the Contracting Parties interact and create favourable conditions in the field of training, exchange of scientists, specialists and students, and fully contribute to cooperation between educational institutions, including with the aim of developing joint training programs in other areas of mutual interest.

Section 20

The Contracting Parties shall deepen cooperation in the field of basic and applied research, using the achievements of modern science and technology, contribute to the expansion of scientific contacts on a long-term basis between national academies of sciences, research centres and higher educational institutions encourage the implementation of common programs and projects, including in the field of digital and nanotechnology, robotics, artificial intelligence and other innovative technologies, assist in the creation and activities of joint scientific and scientific-production associations, as well as international centres on the basis of their scientific facilities.

Section 21

The Contracting Parties shall develop cooperation in the field of peaceful exploration and use of outer space, conduct joint research in this area and use their results in the interests of all Contracting Parties.

The Contracting Parties shall interact and create favourable conditions in the field of training, exchange of scientists, engineers and technical specialists in order to develop joint programs and projects in the space industry.

Section 22

The Contracting Parties shall develop cooperation in the information and communication sphere, including the exchange of experience and other interaction on the implementation and development of e-government, digitalization of economic sectors.

Section 23

The Contracting Parties shall develop health-care cooperation. The Contracting Parties shall take joint actions to protect public health, to combat epidemics and other dangerous infections, to develop medical science, to exchange experience in the field of training medical and pharmaceutical personnel, the introduction of new remote technologies in the field of healthcare and the development of telemedicine.

The Contracting Parties shall develop interaction and exchange of experience of national epidemiological services through joint trainings, exercises, seminars, conferences and other events, as well as the implementation of regional projects and programs.

Section 24

The Contracting Parties shall contribute in every way to the preservation of the spiritual and cultural community of peoples, ensure the protection of the ethnic, linguistic, cultural and religious identities of ethnic groups living in the territories of the Contracting Parties, create conditions for the preservation and development of this identity, and their equal participation in cultural, social and economic life, as well as in public affairs in accordance with the national laws of the Contracting Parties.

Section 25

The Contracting Parties shall support in their territories the activities of the information and cultural centres of the other Contracting Parties engaged in cultural, educational and informational work and maintaining relations with national-cultural associations in compliance with the requirements, established by the legislation of their respective states.

The Contracting Parties shall take joint actions on international platforms to promote and popularize the common cultural and historical heritage of the nations of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

In order to strengthen the unified cultural space on the basis of the established historical community and inter-ethnic relations; the Contracting Parties shall facilitate contacts between cultural, literary and art persons of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Section 26

The Contracting Parties guarantee the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of citizens of other Contracting Parties who are or are temporarily residing in their territories, will take measures to further facilitate migration requirements for each other's citizens. The Contracting Parties shall guarantee the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of citizens of other Contracting Parties located or residing in their territory in accordance with national laws and international obligations of the Contracting Parties.

Section 27

In order to expand tourism opportunities, the Contracting Parties will make joint efforts to promote the Pacific and Indian Ocean nations as a single cultural and historical region and tourism brand.

Section 28

In order to implement this Treaty, the Contracting Parties accept other international treaties and other documents in specific areas of cooperation of mutual interest.

Section 29

This Treaty does not affect the rights and obligations of the Contracting Parties arising from other international treaties to which they are parties.

Section 30

By mutual agreement of the Contracting Parties, this Agreement may be amended and supplemented, which shall be an integral part of it and drawn up by separate protocols.

Section 31

In the event of disputes or disagreements in the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Treaty, the Contracting Parties shall resolve them through consultation and negotiation.

Section 32

This Agreement is concluded for an indefinite period.

This Agreement is subject to ratification by the Contracting Parties from time to time as and when new applications are received by the Depositary and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after receipt by the depositary of the applications to be bound by the terms of this treaty and ratified by the Contracting Parties.

Each of the Contracting Parties is entitled to withdraw from this Agreement by notifying the depositary in writing.

In respect of such a Contracting Party, this Agreement shall terminate after six months from the date of receipt by the depositary of such a notification.

The Depositary shall inform the other Contracting Parties of the termination of this Agreement in respect of such a Contracting Party.

The depositary of this Agreement is Australia.

The depositary shall send to each Contracting Party a certified copy of this Agreement.

Executed in the city of Canberra on (Date); one original copy in the languages of each of the Contracting Parties shall be compiled.

All texts are equally authentic.

For the purposes of interpreting the provisions of this Treaty, the Contracting Parties shall refer to the text in English.

On behalf of <u>Australia</u>	On behalf of the <u>Solomon Islands</u>	On behalf of <u>Timor Leste</u>
Date Name	Date Name	Date Name
On behalf of <u>West Papua</u>	On behalf of <u>New Guinea</u>	On behalf of <u>Fiji</u>
Date Name	Date Name	Date Name
etc	etc	etc

National Anthem and Flags

Australia has had two national anthems in my lifetime; God Save the King and Advance Australia Fair. The melodies and lyrics of both are dreary, have no real meaning and they both fail to describe the people who made the nation and neither impart any sense of patriotism or pride. But the Seekers changed all that with their song "I am Australian" (or "We are Australian". Over the years since the song's release, there have been calls for it to become Australia's national anthem, notably by former Victorian Premier Jeff Kennett.

Hereunder are the lyrics which you can read while [seeing the Seekers singing the song in Melbourne](#).

***I came from the dream-time
From the dusty red-soil plains
I am the ancient heart
The keeper of the flame
I stood upon the rocky shores
I watched the tall ships come
For forty thousand years I've been
The first Australian***

***I came upon the prison ship
Bowed down by iron chains
I bought the land, endured the lash
And waited for the rains
I'm a settler, I'm a farmer's wife
On a dry and barren run
A convict, then a free man
I became Australian***

***I'm the daughter of a digger
Who sought the mother lode
The girl became a woman
On the long and dusty road
I'm a child of the Depression
I saw the good times come***

***I'm a bushie, I'm a battler
I am Australian***

***We are one, but we are many
And from all the lands on earth we come
We'll share a dream and sing with one voice
"I am, you are, we are Australian"***

***I'm a teller of stories
I'm a singer of songs
I am Albert Namatjira
And I paint the ghostly gums
I'm Clancy on his horse
I'm Ned Kelly on the run
I'm the one who waltzed Matilda
I am Australian***

***I'm the hot wind from the desert
I'm the black soil of the plains
I'm the mountains and the valleys
I'm the drought and flooding rains
I am the rock, I am the sky
The rivers when they run
The spirit of this great land
I am Australian***

***We are one, but we are many
And from all the lands on earth we come
We'll share a dream and sing with one voice
"I am, you are, we are Australian"***

***We are one, but we are many
And from all the lands on earth we come
We'll share a dream and sing with one voice
"I am, you are, we are Australian"***

"I am, you are, we are Australian"

Flags

Having removed the colonial ties to England and elevated the status of the First Nations people we should now change the symbols viz flags. Here are my two suggestions. We should fly all three flags together:



This flag is designed as a powerful weapon against repression. It's an instance of a victory won by a battle lost. The battle of the Eureka Stockade is heralded by many as the birth of democracy in Australia and has an enduring place in the Australian consciousness. In 1854, gold miners and their supporters protested what they saw as unjust regulations and law enforcement imposed by the colonial government, including the prohibitively expensive gold licence. Unrest built for months across the central Victorian goldfields, but especially in the busy goldrush settlements of Bendigo and Ballarat. They were angry at the restrictive rules around mining, land ownership and the right to vote. You can read more of the Event and the Flag here.	This Flag is designed as a powerful weapon against repression. It's an instance of a victory won by a battle lost. The battle of the Eureka Stockade is heralded by many as the birth of democracy in Australia and has an enduring place in the Australian consciousness. In 1854, gold miners and their supporters protested what they saw as unjust regulations and law enforcement imposed by the colonial government, including the prohibitively expensive gold licence. Unrest built for months across the central Victorian goldfields, but especially in the busy goldrush settlements of Bendigo and Ballarat. They were angry at the restrictive rules around mining, land ownership and the right to vote. You can read more of the Event and the Flag here. government's then agenda of assimilation of Aboriginal people. The flag's meaning became a source of pride and reinforced the identities of the people of the First Nations. The designer Harold Thomas was careful to create a flag that all Aboriginal groups could relate to. Putting the black on top of the red was also a deliberate act to create an unsettling effect. The colours and layout of the Aboriginal flag are symbolic. There are three colours; red, yellow and black. The flag consists of a red oblong which sits below a black oblong and a yellow circle in the middle. Red -The red symbolises the land we walk on and red ochre. Yellow -The yellow represents the sun which gives us life. Black -The black represents our people.	The flag is designed by the late Bernard Namok of Thursday Island. The flag symbolises the unity and identity of all Torres Strait Islanders. The flag is emblazoned with a white Dhari (head-dress) which is a symbol of Torres Strait Islanders. The white five-pointed star beneath it symbolises peace, the five major island groups and the navigational importance of stars to the seafaring people of the Torres Strait. The 5 island groups include: - Northern Division (Boigu, Dauan, Saibai) - Eastern Islands (Erub, Mer, Ugar) - Western Division (St. Pauls, Kubin, Badu, Mabuiag) - Central Division (Masig, Poruma, Warraber, Iama) - Southern Division (Thursday, Horn, Prince of Wales and Hammond Islands, NPA and Mainland Australia) The green stripes
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		represent the land, the black stripes represent the people, and the blue the sea.
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